

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,560

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1971

Established 1887

Thieu Won't Halt Election Despite A One-Man Race

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Aug. 24 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu let it be known today that he has no intention of postponing the Oct. 3 election in which he now stands unopposed.

U.S. Asserts No Coup Seen In Saigon

But Speculation Is 'Understandable'

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—U.S. officials sought today to insulate American personnel in South Vietnam from the simmering political situation there, which some fear could boil over in the next few days.

American forces were placed on a "gray alert" that will keep them close to their barracks. State Department spokesman Robert J. McChesney described this as an effort to forestall anti-American demonstrations by "disgruntled elements" in connection with the presidential elections scheduled for Sunday.

Beyond this immediate concern, it seemed to be an effort to forestall any appearance of U.S. involvement should some faction be tempted to stage a coup against President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Officials here rated chances for a coup as extremely low today, but all of them were quick to note that in Vietnam things can change rapidly. Specialists said that no faction now appears to have sufficient military backing to stage a successful coup. They said they believed there would have to be a change in the political atmosphere and a more generalized dissatisfaction to make a coup possible.

Mr. McChesney, at the regular noon briefing at the State Department, said that a coup d'état would be a most unfortunate development, obviously. He had noted what he called "speculation" that coup efforts may be mounted. While U.S. officials said they had no evidence that a coup was in the offing, Mr. McChesney said, "it is an understandable speculation... because of the political dissatisfaction." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Interim Jerusalem Accord Seen as Possible by Hussein

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan today indicated he would be willing to consider an interim settlement with Israel over Jerusalem, but he gave no details of the arrangement he had in mind.

In an interview with the independent Beirut newspaper Al-Naba, the king also warned that a resumption of hostilities in the Middle East would lead the Arabs to another disaster and to the loss of more Arab territory to Israel.

The disarray and weakness of the Arab world have never been worse, the Arab countries are not yet strong enough to take on Israel," Hussein declared.

Hussein's warning appeared directly aimed at Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has vowed not to let 1971 go by without resolving the Middle East crisis, either peacefully or by war.

The king advocated a continuation of the present cease-fire.

U.S. urges Israel and Arabs to drop obstructions to peace.—Page 2.

"until the Arab states coordinate their policies and build up a joint force capable of exerting effective political and military pressure on Israel."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."



GERMAN AGENDA—Federal cabinet meeting yesterday in Bonn to discuss Berlin. From left, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Chancellor Willy Brandt, Chancellor Minister Horst Ehmke and State Secretary Egon Bahr.

Papadopoulos Reorganizes His Cabinet

By Peter Osnos

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Premier George Papadopoulos dismissed his entire 30-man cabinet today, and prepared for a drastic overhaul of his military government.

The test of the National Security Council session was also intended to show that Mr. Thieu has the solid backing of senior military commanders.

Gen. Phan Van Phu at the meeting said the majority of soldiers are opposed to trying Mr. Thieu's hands in any way. Other generals at the meeting expressed similar sentiments and one was quoted as threatening intervention if the army decided that "troubles in the rear are not favorable to the lives of soldiers fighting in the front."

There have been persistent rumors that mass demonstrations would be organized by students, Buddhists or disabled veterans to protest Mr. Thieu's determination to rig the election, but none have developed so far.

Death by Burning

In Da Nang today, one war veteran immolated himself and left behind letters linking the move to political developments.

A week ago another Vietnamese veteran burned himself to protest what was then Mr. Ky's exclusion from the ballot.

There is no doubt, however, that Vietnamese and American authorities are concerned about the possibility of trouble.

The U.S. Command placed all 220,000 American servicemen in Vietnam on "gray" alert during daylight hours and "yellow" alert at night.

A "yellow" alert restricts the personnel to their places of work or their billets during non-work hours.

Three secretaries-general—charged with responsibilities for information, tourism and sport—will retain their posts, the sources said.

The transfer of the seven former colonels to the governorships of seven new territories is part of Mr. Papadopoulos's plans for decentralization of the government, sources said. They said the seven men would completely run the territories.

One of the men who will lose his cabinet portfolio, the sources said, is George Georgalas, deputy minister to the premier and, until now, acting minister of the press. Observers said he would go to another post. He was recently the target of newsmen's criticism for his role in an unpopular press law.

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

Storks Predict A Hard Winter

By Peter Osnos

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—It's going to be a long, hard winter, according to a peculiar French breed of bird watchers—stork spotters.

Flocks of storks have suddenly left their summer nesting places in Alsace, eastern France, and are on their way south. About ten of the long-legged birds showed up in a Paris suburb last night on their way to North Africa and Egypt across the Mediterranean.

This, according to French folk wisdom, is a sure sign of a cold and premature winter.

Report on Panthers Sees No 'Clear and Present Danger'

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—The Black Panther party has contributed to an increase of violence but never has amounted to a "clear and present danger" to the U.S. government, says a House of Representatives committee report on internal security.

"Fortunately, the Panthers' rhetoric regarding revolutionary activity has always exceeded performance," the report concludes.

A minority of four Republicans objected to the generally moderate, non-alarmist tone of the report, claiming it did "not give the reader a clear understanding of the Black Panther party as a subversive criminal group using the facade of politics and Marxist-Leninist ideology as a cover for crimes of violence and extortion."

The dissenting Republicans said that the alliance between the U.S. Communist party and the Panthers became close when the militant black group's leaders were arrested and the Panthers needed legal assistance.

Rep. Richardson Preyer, D., N.C., the head of a subcommittee which heard former Panthers testify, said in a separate summary that the party "as a national organization, is near disintegration. Its peak membership was never more than 1,500 or 2,000, and the committee hearings document the steady decline in these numbers during the past year."

Rep. Preyer disagreed with those making a more highly critical report. It would, he said, be easy to write a "real danger of a report" that would provoke greater public outrage, but it also might revive the party by making martyrs of its leaders.

The report, issued yesterday, said that "the Black Panther party, through its deliberately inflammatory rhetoric and through the actual arming and military training of its members, has contributed to an increase in acts of violence and constitutes a threat to the internal security of the United States."

"The committee does not hold that the relatively small group of Black Panthers has at any time constituted a clear and present danger to the continued functioning of the U.S. government or any other institutions of our democratic society."

Warden James L. Park and other prison officials: Mr. Bingham handed his briefcase to a guard inside the station and the guard failed to open it. But the guard failed to open a small tape recorder case inside the briefcase.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bingham, 28, grandson of Hiram Bingham, a former Connecticut governor, walked through a metal detector device. His briefcase was returned to him.

Brandt: 'A Big Step'

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany met first with his cabinet today and then with the president of the Social Democratic party to begin assessing the political implications of the tentative Berlin agreement reached yesterday by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

"A very significant provisional result," the chancellor was quoted by government spokesman Conrad Ahlers as saying.

The draft agreement, reached after nearly 17 months of negotiation by the four powers responsible for Berlin, has still to be studied and approved by the four governments.

"It is a big step, but not a complete one," Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying. "The inter-German talks certainly will not be easy."

The two German governments must await instructions from the four victor powers of World War II before they can begin negotiating the details of West Germany's access to West Berlin, and the conditions under which West Berliners can move out of their half of the divided and isolated city to visit East Berlin and East Germany.

Groundwork Done

Some of the groundwork by the two Germanys has already been done. They have scheduled a meeting Thursday in East Berlin to do some more preparatory work. But they cannot sketch in all the details until the framework of their agreement has been handed them by the four powers.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush left this morning for Washington to consult tomorrow with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the draft of the treaty. The American ambassador hoped to be back in Bonn by Thursday to begin an often-postponed vacation trip to Helsinki. Agreement from all four capitals was expected well within the next two weeks.

Only when the Germans have finished their negotiations and the whole Berlin package is then approved by the four powers will the West Germans' way be clear for ratification of the nonaggression treaties they negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw last year.

The press in West Germany has been fairly reserved in its comments on the Berlin agreement. There is still no text openly available. In fact, experts of the four powers were still meeting in Berlin today, ironing out minor differences in the translations which were skipped by the ambassadors.

The Rheinische Post, a Duesseldorf newspaper, said the agreement was "a big step" and "a real danger of a report" that would provoke greater public outrage, but it also might revive the party by making martyrs of its leaders.

The report, issued yesterday, said that "the Black Panther party, through its deliberately inflammatory rhetoric and through the actual arming and military training of its members, has contributed to an increase in acts of violence and constitutes a threat to the internal security of the United States."

"The committee does not hold that the relatively small group of Black Panthers has at any time constituted a clear and present danger to the continued functioning of the U.S. government or any other institutions of our democratic society."

Warden James L. Park and other prison officials: Mr. Bingham handed his briefcase to a guard inside the station and the guard failed to open it. But the guard failed to open a small tape recorder case inside the briefcase.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bingham, 28, grandson of Hiram Bingham, a former Connecticut governor, walked through a metal detector device. His briefcase was returned to him.

GATT Partners Assail American Trade Measures

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (WP).—The major trading partners of the United States today bitterly denounced President Nixon's protective trade measures as illegal but stopped well short of adopting retaliatory action against the 10 percent surcharges on American imports.

Instead, all major members of the 78-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—grouping the non-Communist world's trading community—agreed to set up a working party to study the effects of the U.S. measures. All 15 speakers at the emergency session, called to discuss the U.S. measures, stressed the need to avoid escalating the already dangerous situation into a major trade war—although those words were diplomatically eschewed.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary of state for economic affairs, did next to nothing to meet America's trade partners' call for clarification of the duration of the surcharge or Washington's conditions for its repeal.

Rather, he reiterated the line first stated by President Nixon himself in stressing that the surcharge was a "temporary measure." Its duration, he said, "will be related obviously to the speed and effectiveness with which collectively we can deal with the circumstances that dictated its use."

Indeed Mr. Samuels, who was well prepared for the barrage of criticism and demands for the surcharge's repeal, admitted that "my government has not invoked a particular article of the GATT rules." He said bluntly that "the trade and monetary situation to which we address ourselves, and in which every country has a fundamental stake, transcends any particular article" of the trade regulations.

But speaker after speaker charged that the U.S. trade measures were not only in violation of GATT rules, but also unfair because they were designed to force compliance with Washington's demands for revaluation of the Japanese yen and major European currencies.

Sir Max Brown, the British delegate, noted—with the merely gradual erosion of the dollar's value on major money markets possibly in mind—that "the U.S. trade measures might have the result of impeding desirable financial changes in that country which might be unwilling to make [these] changes while facing the surcharge."

He cautioned that the U.S. measures "at the same time might prevent currencies from reaching their proper levels."

Ralf Dahrendorf, foreign trade commissioner for the Common Market, said the six-nation group "declares firmly" it did not intend to bargain with the United States until the surcharge was lifted.

He also criticized proposed congressional legislation on the Domestic International Sales Corporation export credit system and the job development tax credit now limited to purchases of U.S. capital equipment.

He complained that the surcharge affected 88 percent of Common Market exports to the United States and said Washington was trying to solve non-trade problems with discriminatory trade measures.

Mr. Dahrendorf stressed that the temporary use of the surcharge was "not appropriate" and "should be replaced as quickly as possible by other domestic measures to remedy the real causes of the deterioration of the [U.S.] balance of payments."

He left no doubt that the Common Market felt that the real cause was less the trade imbalance—as Mr. Samuels claimed—than the growing "net capital outflows" to finance direct American investment overseas. "The U.S. trade restrictions," he said, "in these such outright claim of U.S. overseas investment." (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Dublin-Belfast Row Grows; Faulkner Reaffirms Policy

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Irish cabinet met today to discuss the government's growing and increasingly delicate ties with the Catholic minority in Ulster.

The meeting came as Northern Ireland's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, delivered a tough policy statement in Belfast that was clearly aimed at Dublin's efforts to unify Ireland and Ulster.

"Neither the United Kingdom nor the Northern Ireland government will be shaken in their resolve to maintain Northern Ireland as an integral part of the U.K. by any campaign—be it outright terrorism or political blackmail," Mr. Faulkner said.

"The sooner everyone fully realizes that, the better for all of us—and I mean all of us," said Mr. Faulkner. Ulster has been the scene of bitter religious strife between Catholics and the Protestant majority.

Relations between Dublin and Belfast have now virtually broken off. Dublin feels that Mr. Faulkner's policy of interment without trial—applied almost solely to Catholics—has alienated Catholics and that the minority has been "victimized" by an uncompromising Protestant regime.

In turn, Mr. Faulkner has accused Dublin of seeking the "overthrow" of the Northern Ireland government, providing a safe haven for Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists and consistently plotting to undermine Protestant efforts to calm the explosive mood of the six northern provinces that make up Ulster.

Mr. Faulkner's anger was heightened even further with last night's three-hour meeting in Dublin between the Irish Republic's prime minister, John Lynch, and 16 of the 18 opposition members of Ulster's Parliament. The talks were termed "historic" in Dublin newspapers today because it was the first time that virtually the entire opposition in Northern Ireland's Parliament had come to Dublin to discuss Ulster.

Today's meeting between Mr. Lynch and his 15-member cabinet focused on how the government would aid the campaign of civil disobedience planned by the predominantly Catholic Northern opposition. The campaign will include rent strikes and the withholding of income and real estate taxes.

Although there was no official word on the cabinet session, there (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Brezhnev Visit To Tito Reported For Sept. 23

By Peter Osnos

BELOGRADE, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, will arrive Sept. 23 for his first official visit to Yugoslavia, East European sources said today.

It will be Mr. Brezhnev's first meeting with President Tito since April, 1968, when Marshal Tito urged Mr. Brezhnev not to invade Czechoslovakia. Soviet-led troops invaded anyway, four months later.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit will be formally announced, Sept. 11, the sources said. They said it will be short and busy—a "working visit" of three or four days.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the World Communist movement and East-West relations in general—in the light of Belgrade's rapidly improving ties with Peking—will be the main topics at the talks.

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

He said he is willing to

As Obstacles to Peace

U.S. Criticizes Arab, Israeli Stands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The United States has urged both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict to stop putting obstacles in the way of peace negotiations and to start coming up with positive proposals.

In a prepared statement yesterday, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said: "It is difficult to see how the parties can move toward a peace settlement... if they talk only of what cannot be accepted. We, for our part, would hope that

both sides would begin talking of what they can accept."

Mr. McCloskey said that Washington considers as "equally unfortunate" the militantly anti-Israeli statements by the newly-formed Arab Federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria and a statement last week by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

On Friday, Mr. McCloskey described as "harmful" a Dayan comment that Israel should establish permanent administration over the Arab lands it oc-

cupied in the six-day war of 1967.

Mr. McCloskey said the recent endorsement of belligerent statements by Egypt in particular was inconsistent with that country's stated acceptance of the November, 1967, UN Security Council resolution calling for a Middle East peace settlement. The new federation issued a statement that it would not negotiate with Israel.

News dispatches from Israel yesterday quoted an Israeli military source as saying that the new federation is regarded by Israel as a step toward the Arab goal of solving the Middle East conflict "by force."

The source was quoted as calling the federation a "union of opportunists," adding, "Libya was willing to pay her way into the federation with income from oil royalties.... Egypt needed Libya's money and strategic position, and Syria wanted to break away from its present position of isolation."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban softened the annexationist implications of Mr. Dayan's statements. He said that Israel has made no decisions concerning the annexation of the Arab lands and that its goal was to "leave the door open to negotiations on a peace which would include the determination of the secure and agreed borders."

Mr. Eban did reiterate the standing Israeli position that it would insist on holding the lands it needs for creation of defensible borders.

The borders will be determined in negotiations, he said, during which "Israel would be guided by the overriding consideration of safeguarding her security in the future."

He said that history shows that after every war there is no return to prewar conditions or to the borders preceding the war.

A message that the United States was dropping its long-standing opposition to mainland China's entry into the UN but would fight any effort to expel the Nationalists was reported to have been carried by Robert D. Murphy, a former under secretary of state.

Administration officials confirmed information on the Murphy mission made available by diplomatic sources. The administration officials said that Mr. Murphy had notified President Chiang in April of what has emerged more recently as the administration's official policy of dual Chinese representation in the UN.

Mr. Murphy, who is chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Co., said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had visited Taipei, capital of Taiwan, late in April in connection with his company's plans to build a plant to produce television parts.

He confirmed that he had been received by President Chiang and Mrs. Chiang, whom he had met in Taipei in 1952, but he declined comment on any conversations involving politics that he might have had during this audience.

Other sources said, however, that before leaving for Taiwan, Mr. Murphy had been asked to tell President Chiang, on Mr. Nixon's behalf, that the administration was changing its policy on Chinese representation.

These sources described Mr. Murphy's discussion with President Chiang as a "consultation" on a possible new U.S. policy toward the question of Chinese representation.

However, they said, the administration already had appeared to have decided on the dual representation policy when Mr. Murphy was requested to convey the message.

No Surprise Seen

Under the circumstances, they said, the announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers earlier this month that the United States would support the seating of Peking along with retention of the seat for the Nationalists could have come as no surprise to the government in Taiwan.

This was in marked contrast with Mr. Nixon's announcement on July 15 that he would visit Peking before May 1972, and that Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, had just returned from a secret mission to China.

Top-ranking defendants include the former minister of war, Gen. Mohammed Fawzy; the minister of the interior, Sharawy Gomaa; the ex-information minister, Mohammed Fayek; the former speaker of the National Assembly, Labib Shukr, and the former secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, Abdel Mohsen Abul Futuh.

Although Gen. Fawzy will be charged with the other defendants at tomorrow's opening session, the former war minister will be tried separately by court-martial.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.



WRECKED RELICS—Used is used, second hand is second hand, and old is old, but it is still rather surprising what the photographer found in this Munich junk yard, in the right place and not at all incongruous with the dumpy surroundings.

Taiwan Told U.S. Sees No Coup in Saigon, But Restricts Its Personnel

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—President Nixon reportedly advised President Chiang Kai-shek late in April that the United States planned to support the seating of Peking in the United Nations this fall, it was learned yesterday.

A message that the United States was dropping its long-standing opposition to mainland China's entry into the UN but would fight any effort to expel the Nationalists was reported to have been carried by Robert D. Murphy, a former under secretary of state.

Administration officials confirmed information on the Murphy mission made available by diplomatic sources. The administration officials said that Mr. Murphy had notified President Chiang in April of what has emerged more recently as the administration's official policy of dual Chinese representation in the UN.

Mr. Murphy, who is chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Co., said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had visited Taipei, capital of Taiwan, late in April in connection with his company's plans to build a plant to produce television parts.

He confirmed that he had been received by President Chiang and Mrs. Chiang, whom he had met in Taipei in 1952, but he declined comment on any conversations involving politics that he might have had during this audience.

Other sources said, however, that before leaving for Taiwan, Mr. Murphy had been asked to tell President Chiang, on Mr. Nixon's behalf, that the administration was changing its policy on Chinese representation.

These sources described Mr. Murphy's discussion with President Chiang as a "consultation" on a possible new U.S. policy toward the question of Chinese representation.

However, they said, the administration already had appeared to have decided on the dual representation policy when Mr. Murphy was requested to convey the message.

No Surprise Seen

Under the circumstances, they said, the announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers earlier this month that the United States would support the seating of Peking along with retention of the seat for the Nationalists could have come as no surprise to the government in Taiwan.

This was in marked contrast with Mr. Nixon's announcement on July 15 that he would visit Peking before May 1972, and that Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, had just returned from a secret mission to China.

Top-ranking defendants include the former minister of war, Gen. Mohammed Fawzy; the minister of the interior, Sharawy Gomaa; the ex-information minister, Mohammed Fayek; the former speaker of the National Assembly, Labib Shukr, and the former secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, Abdel Mohsen Abul Futuh.

Although Gen. Fawzy will be charged with the other defendants at tomorrow's opening session, the former war minister will be tried separately by court-martial.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

U.S. Sees No Coup in Saigon, But Restricts Its Personnel

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that has been manifested over the last week.

Political troubles seemed to reach a high point in recent days when first Gen. Duong Van Minh and then Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky pulled out of the presidential race, leaving President Thieu as the sole active candidate. U.S. officials have not given up all hope that the Oct. 3 presidential election may yet be a contest.

Informal officials here suggested it would take some days for the Saigon political situation to sort itself out. Mr. McCloskey linked the alert to what he called "indications that dissident elements might announce some anti-American demonstrations or activity." He said he could not

identify the dissident elements but said he was not referring only to Communists who might seek to disrupt the elections.

U.S. officials noted that the Communists have in some cases urged their followers to vote in the elections and to cast ballots for appropriate opposition candidates. But some sources suggested that the Communists might encourage others to stage disruptive demonstrations.

In San Clemente, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler called the alert "basically a routine procedure taken at this time in connection with the lower house election on Aug. 29."

A Pentagon spokesman described a "gray alert" which is operative in South Vietnam during daylight hours, as a restriction on movement of military personnel. It requires the troops to stay on their bases and allows travel only for official business.

U.S. officials are apparently still seeking means of making the forthcoming presidential election a fair and contested one. Mr. McCloskey said the United States has not yet made any judgment of a proposal by Mr. Ky that the present government resign to allow a caretaker government to hold new elections.

Another way of reopening the election would be through a revision of the law. This, U.S. officials said, would require a constitutional amendment to change the date of the election or revisions of the electoral law to alter the requirements for candidates, and to change the dates for submission of petitions.

Nixon, Negotiator Meet

SAUL CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon told Ambassador William J. Porter, who will take over the Vietnam peace talks in Paris on Sept. 1, that he placed "high priority" on a negotiated end to the war, the White House spokesman said today.

Spokesman Ron Ziegler also told reporters that the President's intent to find a solution to the fighting was shown by his appointment of Mr. Porter, recently the American envoy to South Korea, to be the chief U.S. delegate in Paris.

"Ambassador Porter is an able negotiator and will have the full confidence of the President as he tries to find a solution to the Vietnam situation," Mr. Ziegler said.

Rigging Directive Reported

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Chicago Daily News reported today that President Thieu sent a top-secret directive to all provincial chiefs and mayors telling them in detail how to "rig" an election.

In a Saigon dispatch by correspondent Keyes Beach, the newspaper said that the directive was authenticated by American Embassy sources and was turned over to Deputy Ambassador Samuel D. Berger Aug. 12 by retired Gen. Minh, who later withdrew from the presidential race charging fraud.

The newspaper said the directive charged provincial, district and village chiefs with responsibility for influencing the vote and told how to sabotage opposition.

The immediate aim of the resistance campaign is to apply pressure for an end to internment, which was imposed two weeks ago to root out IRA terrorists. Catholics charge that internment has ignored Protestant gunmen and provoked violence.

The overall aim of the campaign is the replacement of the current parliamentary system with an administration in which Catholic representation would be proportionate to their numerical strength. Mr. Lynch has urged a commission in which both

Flames gutted the house and the family, including one eight-month-old girl, were hospitalized for treatment of minor burns and shock, the army said.

A bomb blew out 36 windows in a downtown Belfast department store today, shattering the peace of a rare violence-free day in the capital.

Police said the blast did extensive interior damage to the British-owned Marks and Spencer department store.

No injuries were reported—except for five persons perched on one of the building's ledges.

Meanwhile, about 100 suspected members of the IRA held aboard the prison ship Maidstone, in Belfast harbor, went into the second day of a hunger strike.

Police said the blast did extensive interior damage to the British-owned Marks and Spencer department store.

No injuries were reported—except for five persons perched on one of the building's ledges.

Medina's Commanding Officer

Trial of Col. Henderson Opens, Charged With My Lai Coverup

By Peter Braestrup

FT. MEADE, Md., Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Army opened its case against Col. Oran K. Henderson yesterday with the prosecutor charging that the officer failed to investigate properly the reported killings of civilians at My Lai by his troops, misled his superior and later lied about it to an Army board of inquiry.

The prosecutor, Maj. Carroll J. Tichenor, said Col. Henderson, who took command of the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division in Vietnam the day before the March 16, 1968, sweep through My Lai, was guilty, in effect, of neglect and "willful deceit."

A much-decorated combat veteran of three wars, Col. Henderson, 50, sat impassively as Maj. Tichenor spoke. If convicted, the colonel faces a six-year prison sentence.

As he entered the courtroom, Col. Henderson told newsmen, "I feel something like the Christians felt going into the arena with the lions."

His chief civilian attorney, Henry Rothblatt, of New York, was not in the courtroom. His voice rising to a shout and falling to a near whisper, Mr. Rothblatt asked the seven-officer Army jury not to "Monday morning quarterback" Col. Henderson's performance on March 16, 1968.

Was Col. Henderson's primary duty in Vietnam, Mr. Rothblatt asked, "to be an investigative cop or a brigade commander... to look on everyone (in his command) as a liar and a thief... or to accept on his face what was brought to him" on the My Lai affair?

Mr. Rothblatt argued that in March 1968 Col. Henderson, who had been recommended for promotion to brigadier general, did all that could be expected of a busy battlefield commander.

Col. Henderson, said he would call 65 witnesses in the next ten weeks to present "the building blocks" of the prosecution case against Col. Henderson covering the hitherto murky command level aspects of My Lai's aftermath.

Medina on Trial

Col. Henderson is the highest ranking officer to go to trial on My Lai charges. Capt. Ernest I. Medina, a company commander in the 11th Brigade, is now on trial for murder at Ft. Benning, Ga. First Lt. William Calley Jr., one of Capt. Medina's platoon leaders, was sentenced in March

to life imprisonment for murdering 22 Vietnamese peasants at My Lai. His sentence was reduced to 20 years last Friday.

According to Maj. Tichenor's opening statement, Col. Henderson could not have been ignorant of what happened at My Lai. Col. Henderson, he said, was briefed on the My Lai operation the day he took over the 11th Brigade and knew that plans called for artillery fire on the hamlet before Capt. Medina's men landed.

On March 16, after Capt. Medina's men landed without opposition, helicopter gunships killed five Viet Cong. Only three weapons were recovered.

But, by day's end, Maj. Tichenor said, the body count reported to higher headquarters and published March 17 in the U.S. press) rose to 128. Only 20 civilians were reported slain by artillery or gunships.

The village was completely destroyed, sending up smoke so dense it interfered with helicopter navigation. Maj. Tichenor said, adding that several helicopter pilots, appalled by the massacre, evacuated a dozen women and children to prevent their deaths.

Col. Henderson, the prosecutor said, "arbitrarily" the area in his command helicopter, monitoring the command radio net. But, in subsequent statements, Maj. Tichenor said, Col. Henderson said he saw no smoke at My Lai, did not know artillery hit the inhabitants. One of My Lai's dead did not notice the killings of non-Communists.

Col. Henderson is the highest ranking officer to go to trial on My Lai charges. Capt. Ernest I. Medina, a company commander in the 11th Brigade, is now on trial for murder at Ft. Benning, Ga. First Lt. William Calley Jr., one of Capt. Medina's platoon leaders, was sentenced in March

to life imprisonment for murdering 22 Vietnamese peasants at My Lai. His sentence was reduced to 20 years last Friday.

According to Maj. Tichenor's opening statement, Col. Henderson could not have been ignorant of what happened at My Lai. Col. Henderson, he said, was briefed on the My Lai operation the day he took over the 11th Brigade and knew that plans called for artillery fire on the hamlet before Capt. Medina's men landed.

On March 16, after Capt. Medina's men landed without opposition, helicopter gunships killed five Viet Cong. Only three weapons were recovered.

But, by day's end, Maj. Tichenor said, the body count reported to higher headquarters and published March 17 in the U.S. press) rose to 128. Only 20 civilians were reported slain by artillery or gunships.

The village was completely destroyed, sending up smoke so dense it interfered with helicopter navigation. Maj. Tichenor said, adding that several helicopter pilots, appalled by the massacre, evacuated a dozen women and children to prevent their deaths.

Col. Henderson, the prosecutor said, "arbitrarily" the area in his command helicopter, monitoring the command radio net. But, in subsequent statements, Maj. Tichenor said, Col. Henderson said he saw no smoke at My Lai, did not know artillery hit the inhabitants. One of My Lai's dead did not notice the killings of non-Communists.

Col. Henderson is the highest ranking officer to go to trial on My Lai charges. Capt. Ernest I. Medina, a company commander in the 11th Brigade, is now on trial for murder at Ft. Benning, Ga. First Lt. William Calley Jr., one of Capt. Medina's platoon leaders, was sentenced in March

to life imprisonment for murdering 22 Vietnamese peasants at My Lai. His sentence was reduced to 20 years last Friday.

According to Maj. Tichenor's opening statement, Col. Henderson could not have been ignorant of what happened at My Lai. Col. Henderson, he said, was briefed on the My Lai operation the day he took over the 11th Brigade and knew that plans called for artillery fire on the hamlet before Capt. Medina's men landed.

On March 16, after Capt. Medina's men landed without opposition, helicopter gunships killed five Viet Cong. Only three weapons were recovered.

But, by day's end, Maj. Tichenor said, the body count reported to higher headquarters and published March 17 in the U.S. press) rose to 128. Only 20 civilians were reported slain by artillery or gunships.

The village was completely destroyed, sending up smoke so dense it interfered with helicopter navigation. Maj. Tichenor said, adding that several helicopter pilots, appalled by the massacre, evacuated a dozen women and children to prevent their deaths.

Col. Henderson, the prosecutor said, "arbitrarily" the area in his command helicopter, monitoring the command radio net. But, in subsequent statements, Maj. Tichenor said, Col. Henderson said he saw no smoke at My Lai, did not know artillery hit the inhabitants. One of My Lai's dead did not notice the killings of non-Communists.

Col. Henderson is the highest ranking officer to go to trial on My Lai charges. Capt. Ernest I. Medina, a company commander in the 11th Brigade, is now on trial for murder at Ft. Benning, Ga. First Lt. William Calley Jr., one of Capt. Medina's platoon leaders, was sentenced in March

to life imprisonment for murdering 22 Vietnamese peasants at My Lai. His sentence was reduced to 20 years last Friday.

According to Maj. Tichenor's opening statement, Col. Henderson could not have been ignorant of what happened at My Lai. Col. Henderson, he said, was briefed on the My Lai operation the day he took over the 11th Brigade and knew that plans called for artillery fire on the hamlet before Capt. Medina's men landed.

Israel Assails U.S. Reaction To Dayan Speech, Arab Union

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Israel officially criticized the State Department tonight for creating the wrong impression of its policy in the Middle East.

In a rare public attack on its staunchest ally, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman criticized State Department statements on last week's speech by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the meeting in Damascus of the leaders of Egypt, Libya and Syria.

"We regretfully have to point out that these statements do not create the proper impression," the spokesman said.

"Israel's position is known to all, and that includes the United States," he added, clearly indicating the State Department had either ignored or misread Israel's position.

In a speech to the Israeli Army staff and command college last Thursday, Gen. Dayan said Israel should take "unilateral and immediate" measures to make itself the established government of occupied Arab territory.

The government disavowed the speech, and two days later, Gen. Dayan said he was not proposing

annexation of the Arab lands Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

A State Department statement, commenting on Gen. Dayan's speech, said it was "harmful" to peace prospects in the Middle East.

Yesterday, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, commenting on the declaration issued in Damascus at the end of a meeting of the leaders of Egypt, Libya and Syria, said attempts at federation by Arab states would meet with acceptance in the United States if it was "a genuine reflection of the public will."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement tonight made it clear Mr. McCloskey's comments had misled Israel in equal measure.

"The defense minister's remarks, to which the State Department spokesman addressed himself, were in the nature of an assessment of the situation and the expression of an opinion, and were not intended to alter the decisions of the government, as those decisions have been formulated and adopted," he said.

"The Damascus statement, on the other hand, constitutes an official declaration on the part of the three Arab presidents of approval for the constitution of the proposed federation.

Specific Principles

"The Damascus declaration announces specific political principles and aims of the federation, and, therefore, much gravity must be attached to its emphasis on there being no peace or negotiation with Israel."

"The State Department statement again mentioned, quite needlessly, the defense minister's remarks, despite the fact that Gen. Dayan had, in the meantime, explained his views in detail in an interview with the army radio station and that the minister for foreign affairs (Abba Eban) had made clear at a meeting of the cabinet that there had been no change in the Israeli position. The State Department, for some reason, ignores these clarifications."

Mr. Thant complained, claiming the program violated UN immunity. Israel countered that the charge was invalid because no work was going on within the UN compound.

Egypt and Jordan joined in Mr. Thant's protest, contending that Israel sought military advantages through the project. Israel has occupied all of Jerusalem, formerly divided into Israeli and Jordanian sectors, since the 1967 Middle East war.

Five international Muslim organizations protested to the United Nations about what they called Israel's "Judaization" of Jerusalem.

Political Makeup

The State Department said the housing plan would change the city's political makeup and the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano called it "damaging" to Jerusalem's non-Jewish population. Jerusalem is sacred to the Jewish, Muslim and Christian religions.

Mr. Thant's spokesman said that work was stopped several weeks ago on a road on the approximately 11 acres the world body feels belong to its truce headquarters, Israel claims title to the land outside the UN compound.

Mr. Thant has pressed Israel, since his initial protest, to stop construction and provide him a copy of its master plan for housing and other development in Jerusalem.

The secretary-general said

2.4 Billion Years Old

Lunar Core Sample Holds
57 Separate Layers of Soil

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The eight-and-a-half-foot-deep core sample returned from the moon by the Apollo-15 astronauts contains 57 separate layers of soil that illustrate the last 3.4 billion years of lunar history.

Col. David R. Scott, 37, said that besides giving earthbound scientists new insights into the formation and evolution of the moon, these layers would show the changes over billions of years in the sun's radiation as it hits the lunar surface.

"We need to have a history of the sun to predict what is going to happen in the future on earth," said Col. Scott.

Col. Scott and the other members of the Apollo-15 crew, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin, 41, and Maj. Alfred M. Worden, 34, were addressing a National Press Club luncheon yesterday.

All three astronauts said they were in good health after their 12-day mission to the moon—re-

garded as one of man's greatest expeditions for science and exploration. They said they felt no signs of the slight heart irregularities that were noted on electrocardiograms sent back to earth. Col. Scott, though, still has bruises under four fingernails from ruptured blood vessels suffered while working on the moon with too tight gloves.

January Opening

Col. Scott said that scientists at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston found the 57 layers in the core samples through an X-ray examination. The sample itself will not be opened until January. For the most part, each layer was distinct, and many of them had layers within the layers.

Dr. John F. Lindsay, a lunar scientist in Houston, said in a telephone interview that the layers ranged from one-half inch to more than 5 inches in thickness.

Each strata, said Dr. Lindsay, probably represents a different meteorite impact on the moon's surface which deposited a new layer of regolith—the loose lunar topsoil. Judging from the depth of the layers, the bottom strata is probably 2.4 billion years old—more than half the age of the moon and the solar system.

The bottom 3 1/2 inches of the core is different from the loose lunar soil in the rest of the sample. The deepest section consists of coarse material, with pebbles and chips about a half-inch in diameter. This indicates that Col. Scott may have come near to the original lunar surface, buried beneath the regolith.

X-Ray Evidence

Dr. Lindsay said the X-rays gave no signs that Col. Scott had drilled through solid rock as the astronaut had thought because of the problems he had getting to the lunar subsurface.

No analysis can be made of the core sample until it is opened. Then, said Col. Scott, it will provide a gold mine of information about the composition and activities of the sun over billions of years.

Because the moon has hardly any atmosphere, the sun rays that bombard the lunar surface are pure. Scientists can analyze the solar rays in the layers to see how the sun's activity changed.

Strange Noise
Panics Fans at
Track; 24 Hurt

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 24

(UPI).—A hissing carbon-dioxide cylinder used in a soft-drink machine started a group of fans at Roosevelt Raceway last night, causing a wild rush for the exits. At least 24 persons were injured.

The workmen were tending the machine when the cylinder fell against a wall and began making the strange noise. When one workman began running, others heard the noise and started running, falling and stumbling over each other, police said.

One person was admitted to a hospital with coronary difficulties and 23 others were treated for injuries ranging from strained backs to broken bones. It was the second such incident in two weeks at the harness-racing track.

Agnew Unruffled
By Rumors on
Connally's Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reu-

ters).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew said Sunday he was not worried by talk that Treasury Secretary John Connally might replace him as President Nixon's running mate in next year's elections.

Nor is there competition between himself and Mr. Connally, former Democratic governor of Texas, for the vice-presidential nomination, Mr. Agnew said in a television interview.

Mr. Connally, who was appointed to the Treasury post in February, is the only Democrat in President Nixon's cabinet. Asked whether he was worried that Mr. Connally might replace him, Mr. Agnew replied:

"First of all, I think Secretary Connally, whom I know and respect as a governor, has been a tremendous asset to this administration. I think he is one of the most capable cabinet people I have ever observed."

But Mr. Agnew added: "Realistically, I think many things would have to happen before I would become convinced about the possibility of a person of the other party receiving the nomination for vice-president in my party."

Jackson's Death
Laid to 'Enemy'
By Angela Davis

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 24

(UPI).—Black militant Angela Davis said yesterday that the death of George Jackson in the bloody San Quentin prison escape attempt meant "the loss of an irretrievable love... so agonizingly personal as to be indescribable."

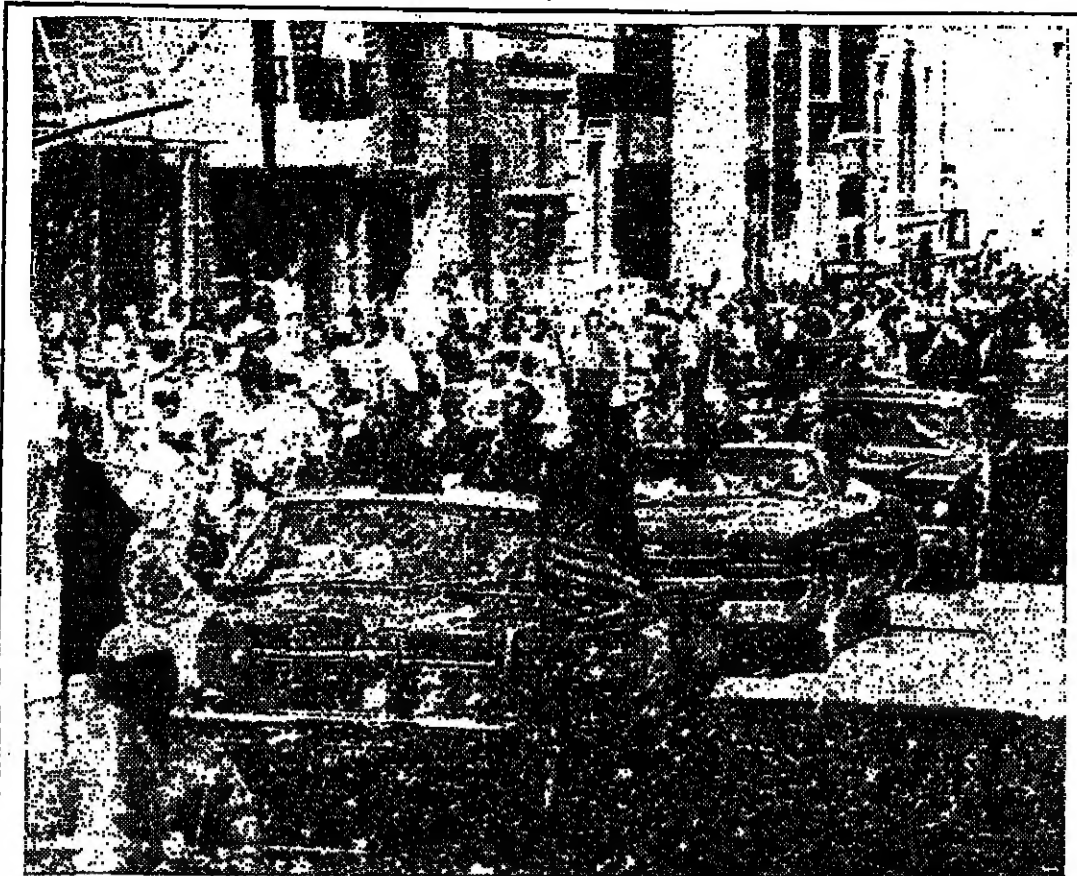
Miss Davis, 37, released a statement on Jackson's death from her cell in the Marin County Jail, where she is being held on murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges resulting from the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County Civic Center shootout in which four persons died.

"For me, George's death has meant the loss of a comrade and revolutionary leader, but also the loss of an irretrievable love," Miss Davis said. "This love is so agonizingly personal as to be indescribable."

Jackson, 30, one of the "Soledad Brothers" accused of killing a prison guard, tried to escape from San Quentin Saturday. He, two other convicts and three guards were killed.

"An enemy bullet has once more brought grief and sadness to black people and to all who oppose racism and injustice and who love and fight for freedom," Miss Davis said.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. OFE. 62-35



MOONMEN ON BROADWAY—Apollo-15 astronauts, from left, Alfred M. Worden, David R. Scott and James B. Irwin riding through showers of confetti on Broadway yesterday to the cheers of thousands of New Yorkers during their lunch hour.

N.Y. Policeman Delivers Baby, Kills Man

Life and Death All in Day's Duties

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).

A 28-year-old patrolman delivered a baby boy in a dimly lit Brooklyn tenement early yesterday and, six blocks away and less than three hours later, shot and killed a man brandishing a gun as he fled from a shooting.

The patrolman, Thomas Courson, had once before delivered a baby, but he had never killed nor even shot a person in his eight years on the police force.

"That one tour of duty epitomized the whole job of being a policeman," Mr. Courson said in an interview. "Within three hours, you can watch a life come into the world and then watch one go out."

The woman whose baby he delivered, Mrs. Isolina Gutierrez, 26, "couldn't speak any English," the patrolman said. "But you just had to look in her eyes to know that she was saying, 'Thank you.'"

The mother and child were reported in good condition last night at Cumberland hospital.

The man Mr. Courson shot, who had allegedly shot a teenage boy in the neck in a \$107 robbery, died instantly on a sidewalk with a bullet in his head, a pearl-handled revolver in his hand and no identification papers in his possession.

Mr. Courson, who is assigned to the 78th Precinct covering Brooklyn's Park Slope section, recalled his experiences with life and death on the midnight-to-8 a.m. tour of duty in a radio patrol car with his partner, Patrolman John Kell, 31.

Shortly before 5 a.m., the two patrolmen were assigned by radio to respond to an emergency maternity. "When we arrived, Mrs. Gutierrez was yelling out in Spanish from a window on the third floor. We ran upstairs and found her lying on a bed in a room with no lights."

The patrolmen set up a folding cot under a light in the living room—one of the few lights in the three-room apartment—but there was no time to use it. With his partner holding a flashlight, Patrolman Courson assisted the delivery of the baby boy.

"I held the baby upside down and cleaned his mouth of obstructions," he said. "Then I gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation because it wasn't breathing. Then, I gave it a good spank and it yelled and started to cry."

"It was the most beautiful sound in the world."

"We had nothing to tie off the cord with, so we took a strip of the bedsheet and tied it off. I wrapped the baby in a soft blanket then and kept the mother lying still so she wouldn't hemorrhage."

About five minutes later, an ambulance arrived and took mother and child to the hospital. "I felt terrific," Mr. Courson said. "It was the greatest feeling I've ever experienced on the job."

The two patrolmen resumed patrol and, about 7:15 a.m., received a report of a fight. En route, the report was amended to a shooting at that location.

According to the police, two robbers—one with a gun and the other with a knife—assaulted two youths who were carrying \$107 won in a dice game earlier. When one of them resisted the robbers, the police said, he was shot in the neck. The assailants then took the money and fled on foot, splitting up as the other youth ran after them.

The policemen picked up the chase with information provided by passersby and caught up with the gunman and the youngster chasing him six blocks from the Gutierrez apartment.

"As we pulled up," Mr. Courson said, "we saw the two men running along Fourth Avenue, about 15 feet apart. We had our service revolvers out and we told them to 'freeze' as we stepped out of our car."

"I told them to keep their hands out of their pockets and get up against a fence. Then, I started to approach one of them and noticed a revolver in his right jacket pocket."

"I told him to throw his hands up higher, but instead he grabbed the butt of his gun and started to yank it out and turn toward me. I fired one shot and struck him in the head and he fell to the ground and died instantly."

"He was the first person I ever had to shoot."

3-Year Heart-Graft Mark
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Louis E. Russell, Jr., 46, the world's longest-living heart-transplant patient, celebrated the third anniversary of his new heart Sunday with a party in his Indianapolis home.

A succession of station commanders has tried to make the isolated life more livable with better barracks, recreation facilities, improved food, movies available three times a day, tours to scenic parts of the island, fishing and hunting trips. Since 1955, a television station has become

500 Fly in Jumbo Jet
MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Airport authorities at Las Palmas said a world record for the number of people transported in a single civilian airplane was set today when a West German chartered Concorde Boeing-747 carried 500 persons to the Canary Islands from Frankfurt.

reported in good condition last night at Cumberland hospital.

The man Mr. Courson shot, who had allegedly shot a teenage boy in the neck in a \$107 robbery, died instantly on a sidewalk with a bullet in his head, a pearl-handled revolver in his hand and no identification papers in his possession.

Mr. Courson, who is assigned to the 78th Precinct covering Brooklyn's Park Slope section, recalled his experiences with life and death on the midnight-to-8 a.m. tour of duty in a radio patrol car with his partner, Patrolman John Kell, 31.

Shortly before 5 a.m., the two patrolmen were assigned by radio to respond to an emergency maternity. "When we arrived, Mrs. Gutierrez was yelling out in Spanish from a window on the third floor. We ran upstairs and found her lying on a bed in a room with no lights."

The patrolmen set up a folding cot under a light in the living room—one of the few lights in the three-room apartment—but there was no time to use it. With his partner holding a flashlight, Patrolman Courson assisted the delivery of the baby boy.

"I held the baby upside down and cleaned his mouth of obstructions," he said. "Then I gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation because it wasn't breathing. Then, I gave it a good spank and it yelled and started to cry."

"It was the most beautiful sound in the world."

"We had nothing to tie off the cord with, so we took a strip of the bedsheet and tied it off. I wrapped the baby in a soft blanket then and kept the mother lying still so she wouldn't hemorrhage."

About five minutes later, an ambulance arrived and took mother and child to the hospital. "I felt terrific," Mr. Courson said. "It was the greatest feeling I've ever experienced on the job."

The two patrolmen resumed patrol and, about 7:15 a.m., received a report of a fight. En route, the report was amended to a shooting at that location.

According to the police, two robbers—one with a gun and the other with a knife—assaulted two youths who were carrying \$107 won in a dice game earlier. When one of them resisted the robbers, the police said, he was shot in the neck. The assailants then took the money and fled on foot, splitting up as the other youth ran after them.

The policemen picked up the chase with information provided by passersby and caught up with the gunman and the youngster chasing him six blocks from the Gutierrez apartment.

"As we pulled up," Mr. Courson said, "we saw the two men running along Fourth Avenue, about 15 feet apart. We had our service revolvers out and we told them to 'freeze' as we stepped out of our car."

"I told them to keep their hands out of their pockets and get up against a fence. Then, I started to approach one of them and noticed a revolver in his right jacket pocket."

"I told him to throw his hands up higher, but instead he grabbed the butt of his gun and started to yank it out and turn toward me. I fired one shot and struck him in the head and he fell to the ground and died instantly."

"He was the first person I ever had to shoot."

3-Year Heart-Graft Mark
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Louis E. Russell, Jr., 46, the world's longest-living heart-transplant patient, celebrated the third anniversary of his new heart Sunday with a party in his Indianapolis home.

A succession of station commanders has tried to make the isolated life more livable with better barracks, recreation facilities, improved food, movies available three times a day, tours to scenic parts of the island, fishing and hunting trips. Since 1955, a television station has become

500 Fly in Jumbo Jet
MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Airport authorities at Las Palmas said a world record for the number of people transported in a single civilian airplane was set today when a West German chartered Concorde Boeing-747 carried 500 persons to the Canary Islands from Frankfurt.

U.S. Bolsters Panel
At SALT Negotiations
HELSINKI, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The United States this week strengthened its representation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, sending Philip J. Farley, alternate chief U.S. delegate, to attend the week's sessions, conference sources said.

Mr. Farley is deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. SALT delegate, is the organization's director.

The two delegations, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov on the Russian side, met today for two hours and ten minutes.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RLC. 74-38

If NATO Is Ousted

Few GIs Would Regret Leaving Iceland

KEFLAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 24 (AP).—NATO's strategic position may be challenged, but few cries of regret will issue from the 9,700 American servicemen stationed here if Iceland's leftist government closes down the base established by the North Atlantic alliance.

Most of the younger, lower-ranking Navy and Air Force personnel find the assignment rugged and boring, and the Icelandic people almost as forbidding and unpredictable as the weather. The military regards Iceland as a hardship postmen without their families, serve only a 12-month stretch.

Icelanders have little personal contact with the Americans and little concept that the base they operate is a lookout for monitoring Soviet aircraft, warships and submarines moving across the North Atlantic.

Rare Relationships

Relationships between the Americans and the Icelanders are almost non-existent. That has been the official policy of both governments since the NATO base opened 20 years ago.

Iceland finds itself a vulnerable, volcanic island of 200,000 persons caught between two great powers. Icelanders are quick to point out that 7,000 Americans here—including dependents—are the equivalent of having seven million foreigners quartered in the United States.

To cushion the cultural shock, Iceland has, over the years, introduced regulations designed to render the base and its inhabitants almost invisible.

Navy men from the rank of lieutenant commander down need a pass to visit the capital city of Reykjavik, 40 miles away, and are subject to curfew—10 p.m. except on Wednesday, which happens to be the one day in the week when Reykjavik is dry, with wine the only alcoholic beverage served.

Servicemen below the rank of E-4 are required to wear uniforms to town. In practice, this means none of the better restaurants or hotels will serve them.

Segregated Toll Booth

The road from the base is a toll road going into Americans note that the toll booth is so located that workers at the new \$55-million Swiss-built aluminum plant miss the toll by a few yards.

As part of the defense agreement, the base is an "agreed area." This means Icelandic police and customs men search all cars going out the gates.

Carrying out of alcoholic or carbonated beverages is forbidden. A serviceman can go out with two cigars, one packet of tobacco or two packets of cigarettes, provided one is open.

Americans complain that the Icelandic police seldom search a car with Icelandic plates and never a taxi, because of strict union rules. As a result, they say, Icelanders working in the exchange make off with choice items.

Iceland also has one of the world's toughest drunk-driving laws. One drink discovered on the mandatory balloon test, which leads to the mandatory blood test, can result in a severe fine, loss of driving license and even a jail term.

Iceland has no houses of prostitution and very few free-lance operators. Girls who attend dances at the base are looked down upon by their comrades as "all-money hunters," a comment on the number of Icelandic-American marriages that wind up on the rocks to the fiscal benefit of the native partner.

Vociferous Opposition
Similarly, the more than 1,000 Icelanders who work directly or indirectly for the base draw the insinuating question from their countrymen: "What's the matter, can't you find a better job?" In self-defense, they usually are vociferous in their opposition to the NATO base.

A succession of station commanders has tried to make the isolated life more livable with better barracks, recreation facilities, improved food, movies available three times a day, tours to scenic parts of the island, fishing and hunting trips. Since 1955, a television station has become

culturally and politically controversial because its signal can be picked up by nearly half the islanders.

In the '50s, when the Air Force ran the base and MPs manned the gates, fights, under-age pregnancies and other frictions with the population happened from time to time.

In one incident, an Air Force general sent MPs to arrest the Icelandic police who had made an officer's wife take a blood test on suspicion of drinking. The general was relieved, and a few months later, in 1961, the Navy took over.

Despite the restrictions, or maybe because of them, morale at the base is high. First-term re-enlistments in both Navy and Air Force units are running ahead of the service average. Love has even found a way to leap the barriers to the time of 15 to 20 marriages a year with Icelandic girls.

Admiral With PhD
The commandant in these current trying times, when Communists hold two of Iceland's seven cabinet seats, is Rear Adm. John K. Belling, a soft-spoken, rather unimpressive-looking physicist with a PhD, who spends most of his spare time studying the Icelandic language.

Most Icelandic observers believe that, after an initial strong policy statement, Premier Olafur Johanson's government has backed off more than a bit on shutting down the base completely.

They think that pressure from the Communists and the left in general will result in some renegotiating of the defense agreement.

The Americans have the consolation of knowing that if the Icelanders won't have much to do with them, they would have even less to do with the Russians. Large Russian fishing fleets operating off the Iceland banks have not aided the Soviet image.

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond, bourses,
51, boulevard
antwerp - Belgium
tel: 03/37.33.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

the
DIAMOND
for you

Statesmanship on Berlin

The Berlin problem has plagued Europe almost from those spring days of 1945 when the Soviet tanks broke into the city's battered streets. It haunted the Allies—and Berliners—while old women were still chipping mortar from heaps of brick; while the Tiergarten still lay denuded of its trees, and sown with potatoes; while the population, cold and hungry, still scurried ant-like amid the ruins. It is a problem that the ambassadors of the four victorious powers have not yet solved—as they solved the cognate, if simpler, problem of Vienna. But after more than a quarter of a century the powers have at last reduced the Berlin question to manageable proportions.

It is a quite illogical compromise: recognizing the facts of sovereignty in both West and East Germany by limiting that sovereignty in respect to Berlin. West Berlin citizens will travel on West German passports—but the West German government will not exercise any "constitutional" prerogatives in West Berlin, and the Soviet Union will have a consulate general there. East Germany will continue to administer the routes to Berlin, but the Soviet Union promises that access to West Berlin will be "unimpeded." West Berliners may visit the East, but the Berlin wall still stands.

And, like many illogicalities, the Berlin settlement agreed upon by the ambassadors

promises to work, while the logical proposals could only have led, as in the past, to dangerous confrontations.

More, the settlement, however tentative and incomplete, offers hope of better things in wider spheres—of rapprochement between the Federal Republic of Bonn and its Eastern neighbors, of an even wider European concord that could enhance prosperity and reduce frictions and the burden of arms.

Doubtless there are those on both sides of the shredding Iron Curtain who will deplore the sacrifices of principle entailed in the compromises made over Berlin. Pragmatic statesmanship—*Realpolitik* in the best sense of a word that is often abused in both theory and practice—offends many who are willing to die, or have others die, for causes, rather than live to work out practicable solutions.

But the ambassadors in Berlin have chosen the better part; this is no Munich, in which the victory of one side—the victory that was to lead to a Berlin in rubble and a world in chaos—was cloaked in diplomatic phraseology. Rather, it was an exercise of genuine statesmanship, of the kind that preserved Austria and ended the long and bitter squabble over Trieste. It suggests a lesson that might be read with profit by the parties to the Vietnam war; it could be usefully pondered in Belfast—and in many strife-torn cities in the United States.

Mr. Nixon's Choice in Vietnam

Expressions of deep regret are scarcely a sufficient response by the White House to the political bungling by President Thieu, which now leaves him embarrassingly unopposed in South Vietnam's presidential election. What is needed is the kind of fresh thinking and bold reversal of established policy that President Nixon has exhibited recently in his approach to China and the economy.

The United States still has sufficient leverage to bring about the only type of contest that will give the South Vietnamese people a meaningful choice—a three-way race in which Mr. Thieu will have both Vice-President Ky and Gen. Duong Van Minh opposing him. Several constitutional ways exist to bring about such a contest, once the opposition candidates can be convinced the balloting will be fair.

One device, as Mr. Ky now has proposed, would be a Thieu-Ky resignation to bring into being, for three months, a caretaker government under the president of the Senate. Such a government could enact a new electoral law and assure fair play to all parties. President Thieu naturally finds this proposal repugnant; it is up to Washington to make it clear to him that if he wants to avoid this alternative, he must negotiate a less drastic solution with his rivals.

A possible approach would be replacement of South Vietnam's acting premier, who controls the electoral machinery, with someone acceptable to the three candidates. Replacement of several pro-Thieu province chiefs—those who have already engaged in

the most blatant election-rigging—also would be essential.

Tripartite electoral commissions could be set up on an ad hoc basis to inspect voting lists, oversee the campaign, watch the polls and supervise the ballot-counting. President Thieu has offered such mixed commissions to the Communists as part of a negotiated settlement of the war. There is no reason why he should not offer them to his democratic opponents; and a demonstration that such commissions work might help encourage the Viet Cong to negotiate peace.

Recall of parliament for swift amendment of Mr. Thieu's grossly unfair election law would be possible, if the three candidates could agree in advance how to amend it. The essence of all solutions, in short, is a negotiated agreement among the three candidates on what to do. But the initiative must be taken by President Thieu, and he is unlikely to take it on his own.

That is where President Nixon could help. A special envoy to Saigon is vital now, someone who can speak to Gen. Thieu with the firmness Ambassador Bunker has failed to display in the last eight months—then help as mediator to bring the three candidates to agreement.

There are risks in this procedure. A defeat for President Thieu might usher in a period of instability. But the gain, psychologically and politically, would be enormous if a fair election were rescued from the Saigon mess. A one-candidate election, amounting to a plebiscite for Thieu, would be the worst defeat the United States has yet suffered in Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Berlin Accord

A heavy responsibility now rests on the opposition in West Germany. The CDU's tactics so far have been exacerbated by the current battle going on for Dr. Kiesinger's vacant position as leader. All candidates have tried to pour water on the negotiations. But it is hard to see how Herr Brandt can remotely be said to have held out when [the Berlin] agreement has been negotiated not by him but by the three Western Allies.

Herr Strauss will have to be even more of a Neanderthal than he has been as yet to argue that three conservative administrations, headed by President Nixon, President Pompidou and Mr. Heath, have all been duped by the Communists.

—From the Guardian (London).

Danger for the Six

It looks very much as if the Six had not yet realized the fundamental change in U.S. policies, which involves a considerable danger for them. America has decided to boost its economy, rapidly and brutally, in the perspective of its coming elections, regardless of the cost for the others. It wants a guaranteed trade surplus, enabling it to maintain a hegemony which it was in the process of losing because of its trade deficit.

One will perhaps have to wait until the Common Market countries begin to feel the first effects of the tempest which the United

States is letting loose on the rest of the Western world before they begin considering the only possible response: a concerted action on the currencies of the Community to create a European currency which might be defined in relation to gold. All the rest—the ephemeral reign of the D-mark as well as the reminder about the franc's ties to gold—is delirious.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Gen. Minh's Pullout

Whatever the degree of truth in the rigging accusation—and some rigging is inevitable—Gen. Minh has taken the wrong step. The point is that by standing and fighting a vigorous election campaign, with the not inconsiderable backing of the militant Buddhists, he could have shown the South Vietnamese people the nearest thing to a genuine democratic contest they would have experienced for many a long year.

President Thieu, if he won, would have been fortified in his next spell in office by the insights into the mood of the country which would have been afforded. Supporters of President Nixon's withdrawal policy could have held their heads up and said that at least democracy was on its way in South Vietnam, which is more than anyone can claim for the North. Gen. Minh should think again.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1896

BELGRADE—The publication of the engagement of the Crown Prince of Italy with the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro has not been well received by the people of Serbia and as it has been followed by an announcement that the journey of King Alexander to Montenegro has been postponed, some coolness has sprung up between the two Balkan States. It seems the King's program is completely full.

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1921

NEW ORANGE, N.J.—Thomas A. Edison celebrated the 44th anniversary of the photograph by receiving a delegation of his salesmen, attending a luncheon and expressing his views on topics of general interest. Mr. Edison let it be known that he does not like cigarettes, nor whiskey, and is for Prohibition. He has never heard Caruso and thinks the Irish question will be settled satisfactorily.



'There Must Be Some Way to Hand This Mess Over to the Yanks.'

A U.S.-Brezhnev Doctrine?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Prime Minister Papadopoulos, Greece's strong man, likes to say he can't understand why the West, which so strongly dislikes the Brezhnev Doctrine, used to impose Moscow's ideology elsewhere, should try to emulate what it abhors by contemplating its own Brezhnev Doctrine here.

No matter how much we dislike his governing methods, Papadopoulos has a point. Why, if since the Bay of Pigs Washington has carefully avoided intervention in Cuba; why, if it scrupulously keeps hands off Chile; why, if it refuses to make South Vietnam produce a peace-making regime, should American opinion feel the need to intervene in Greece?

The answer is partly that Americans have felt a sort of responsibility here since the Truman Doctrine, partly because of the childish legend that this is an inherently democratic nation (which it isn't) and partly because of the persuasive powers of opposition propagandists abroad. All Greeks tend to be brilliant on politics and weave inspired tapestries.

The French Approach

Athens endorses France's approach on this issue, enunciated last Bastille Day by its ambassador. "Non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, which in this part of the world is, like elsewhere, the golden rule of French diplomacy."

The United States is broadly convinced by now that intervention is not our kind of game. After all, despite our obvious desire to keep NATO bases available in tiny but strategically vital Malta and Iceland, we eschewed any effort to influence their recent elections. One result is that our base security is seriously threatened.

Many of those elements in U.S. opinion that most savagely attack the thought of American intervention elsewhere want to lean hard on Greece. At the very least they would jeopardize Greece's military posture in NATO—so important to the American commitment in the Mediterranean and the Middle East—by withholding promised arms. Maybe this isn't Brezhnev Doctrine but, as Talleyrand used to say, intervention

and non-intervention can amount to the same thing.

This is unquestionably a repressive and unsatisfactory form of government but such is also true about many governments in this world. We have learned to go around imposing democracy & *la démocratie*.

Secretary of State Rogers advised Athens that U.S. public opinion demands "developments" in Greece. He was told: "We cannot shape our internal policies and you are wrong if you think you can shape ours. And remember that Greeks react in a negative way if they feel there is pressure on them."

We can't make the colonels disappear by tough talk. There is a current rumor that Washington may be contemplating an attempt to install General Angelis, armed forces head, to replace Papadopoulos, but this would be a limited type of intervention even if it worked. It would simply substitute one military boss for another.

Papadopoulos has been loyal to NATO, even before heavy weapons shipments were resumed, and to his duties as host to 3,000 American servicemen stationed at bases near Athens and in Crete. Although he appreciates French policy on non-intervention, he doesn't fancy French ideas on trying to ease the superpower fleets (Soviet and U.S.) out of the Mediterranean.

Political Prisoners

Although this is a disagreeable and loathsome government, its oppressiveness—above all by Greece's own standards—is often exaggerated. Less than 100 political figures are today in forced residence in villages or on islands. Perhaps 400 are in prison (after martial-law convictions), many in connection with violent acts like bombings.

Freedom of expression is muffled and political freedom is stifled. The constitution is not yet being applied and it seems ridiculous that martial law should prevail after 4 1/2 years. The people certainly aren't happy but the great majority are contented with the status quo. They would enthusiastically welcome a change but they want it hand-

ed to them by someone else. Still remembering their own bloody civil war a generation ago, they don't seem in a mood to embark on a serious urban guerrilla campaign.

Churchill described the Greeks as well as anyone: "They have survived in spite of all that the world could do against them and all they could do against themselves—quarreling among themselves with insatiable rivalry." It is wise for the United States to do more than stand back and deplore.

Churchill described the Greeks as well as anyone: "They have survived in spite of all that the world could do against them and all they could do against themselves—quarreling among themselves with insatiable rivalry." It is wise for the United States to do more than stand back and deplore.

Breaching the Great Wall

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's sudden decision first to visit China and then to clamp a 90-day freeze on wages and prices has led to reassessments of his character and motivation. Has he seen the light or only felt the heat? Has he forgotten his anti-Communist and orthodox Republican past, or only tucked it into the back of his mind for future recall? Are his principles expendable on the political market? Or is he the prodigal, repenting the error of his ways, for whom the fatted calf should now be readied?

His friends, as much as his enemies, were taken by surprise; understandably, his enemies were the more impressed. His Democratic critics in Congress were almost unanimous in their praise of his China initiative. They had long advocated an approach to Peking. Congressional Democrats were only a little less approving of the price freeze, again because they had demanded something of the kind.

Nixon's Motives

Disapproval of the China trip was confined to the far-right fringe of the Republican party. The announcement that Henry Kissinger had arranged for it was an instant success. It even allowed for the moment, critics who had complained that Nixon was getting out of Vietnam with deliberate speed that wasn't speedy enough. The wage-price

standstill enjoyed a similar reception—at least for about four days.

Why has the President done what he has done? The straightforward explanation—that he recognized the United States was in trouble in Asia because of an unfavorable war, and at home because of rising prices and unabated unemployment, and had decided to do something about it—was dismissed as too simple. Something more complicated by way of amateur psychoanalytical judgment had to be offered.

Oddly, Nixon's severest critics have been more generous than his friends. Communists who have called him timid and indecisive have now decided that he was courageous. They have admired his courage for doing what they have been suggesting. Politicians, too, have been generous in private discussion, crediting the President with brilliant opposition of its best issues. As they have seen it, Nixon has been simply the canny politician, discarding Republican principle for political expediency when it seemed profitable.

The most curious explanation for the President's double maneuver from his flying trapeze has come from journalists who were so dazed by his performance that they have credited him with

learning the secret of levitation—at least of the spirit. They have concluded that he has become a true convert to his opposition's faith. Explaining Nixon to Chou En-lai, James Reston of The New York Times took this line. Reston pointed out that men have a way of growing in the White House. Nixon, Reston said, had grasped "an historic opportunity to repair the damage" he, as a cold warrior, had done China, and thus to deliver "a certain rebuke to his own past." Even discounted for diplomatic license, this is an odd interpretation of the new Nixon.

It is not necessary to believe that Nixon's ideology has changed with his tactics. He started his climb to power as an anti-Communist, sincerely convinced, no doubt, that the missionary zeal of the temporal Communist religion was dangerous to the interests of the United States and should be contained. Granted that Leonid Brezhnev is not Stalin, the policies of the Soviet Union have not changed enough either at home or abroad to challenge that conviction. In China Mao is still Mao and a Senate committee's report that he has climbed over the bodies of millions of his countrymen, not to say Tibetans, to get where he is, may exaggerate the numbers but it is still essentially true.

Nixon is negotiating with the Soviet Union and trying to thaw relations with the People's Republic of China for pragmatic and practical reasons. He is trying to control inflation and stimulate economic recovery for the same kind of reasons. Chou's refusal to give an inch in his interview with Reston and others would seem to justify Nixon's former skepticism about doing business with Communists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Tanzanians, Ugandans in Border Fight

Chinese Officer's Body Exhibited in Kampala

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said tonight that fighting has broken out between Ugandan forces and Chinese-officer Tanzanian troops on the two countries' common border 200 miles southwest of here.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania accused Uganda of sending tanks and troops across its border and said fighting was continuing.

The body of a man described as a Chinese colonel, dressed in the uniform of a Tanzanian Army officer, was briefly displayed outside Uganda's International Conference Center here.

He was said to have been killed by Ugandan troops during fighting earlier today near the border village of Oukhula.

The Chinese officer begged for mercy before he died, saying he was "only a Chinese sent by (Tanzanian President Julius) Nyerere," Gen. Amin said.

The officer told Ugandan soldiers he had nothing against Uganda but had been sent to the border by the Tanzanian government, Gen. Amin added.

He was speaking after seeing the man's body outside the Conference Center.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian Minister of State Edward Sokoine described as "a blatant lie" Gen. Amin's statement that a Chinese instructor with Tanzanian troops had been killed in border fighting.

Gen. Amin did not give any casualty figures but said the bodies of Tanzanian soldiers could be produced as evidence of Tanzania's interference in Uganda's internal affairs.

Fighting was continuing along the border tonight, he added.

President Amin appealed to Ugandans to remain calm but warned them against the dangers of loose talk. All military personnel have been instructed to give only their name, rank and number if captured, he said.

Civilians should follow that example.

If Ugandans gave away information which was of use to the enemy their own homes might be the ones to suffer in any offensive which resulted, he said.

Gen. Amin said the deaths of the Chinese officer and "some of our brothers from Tanzania" were the sole responsibility of his ousted predecessor, Milton Obote.

Mr. Obote has been living in Tanzania since his deposition in an army coup Jan. 25.

Gen. Amin's regime has faced strong opposition from several African states, leading to an Organization of African Unity decision to change the site of its summit conference in June this year from Kampala to Addis Ababa.

The Uganda-Tanzania border has been closed since July 7 on security grounds.

Between January and July over 1,000 Ugandan soldiers are said to have been killed on the border in skirmishes with guerrillas.

Warsaw, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Wladyslaw Kierlik, 32, a former Polish government minister, died early today.

Mr. Kierlik, who was born in Russia, had been associated with the Babinski National Theater group since its foundation in Russia in 1912.

He emigrated to Israel in 1927 and performed hundreds of leading parts in Babinski productions.

Wladyslaw Kierlik was born in 1939, was a minister in 1927 and agriculture minister in 1925 and 1926.

He was made minister of public administration in 1947 after being imprisoned by the Nazis during the war.

PAP described Mr. Kierlik as "a merited activist of the peasant and independence movement."

Col. Clarence M. Glover, 71, died in his apartment here last weekend.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.



NEW TEACHER—Julie Eisenhower, youngest daughter of President Nixon, chatting with two other teachers at pre-school planning session at Atlantic Beach, Fla., elementary school. Mrs. Eisenhower will teach the third grade starting Sept. 7.

After Six-Year Chill in Relations

Soviet Union Resumes Aid to Indonesia

By James P. Sterba

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (NYT).

Eleven men and two women, part of a Soviet technical team, arrived here from Moscow today, beginning a new chapter of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

Thirteen additional scientists, engineers and interpreters are due to arrive within two weeks to complete the team and begin a two-month study on the feasibility of completing two large Soviet industrial aid projects abandoned six years ago following an abortive Communist coup.

The group's arrival marks a thaw after six years of chilly relations following the assumption of power by anti-Communist army officers led by Gen. Suharto and the bloody suppression of the Indonesian Communist party.

The arrival also underlines the Soviet Union's quiet but steady bid for influence in Southeast Asia.

The survey team is headed by S.D. Evanchik, vice-director of the Chemical Institute in Moscow, an embassy spokesman said.

The projects to be surveyed are a superphosphate fertilizer plant at Tjilatjap, in central Java, and a steel mill at Tjilegon, 50 miles west of Jakarta. The plants were about three-fourths finished when the 1965 coup attempt by the Indonesian Communist party occurred. Shortly thereafter, President Suharto said that Indonesia was too poor to pay its share of the costs of completion of the plants and the Soviet technicians left, after an estimated \$45 million had been spent.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Jakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some \$800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought \$19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians \$5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Peking Sending Top Aide to Tokyo Funeral

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Contacts in Tokyo between Japanese and Chinese Communist officials appeared likely with the announcement today that Peking was sending to Japan Wang Kuo-chuan, the former Chinese ambassador to Poland, to represent his country at funeral services for Kenzo Matsumura, well known Japanese statesman and adviser to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party.

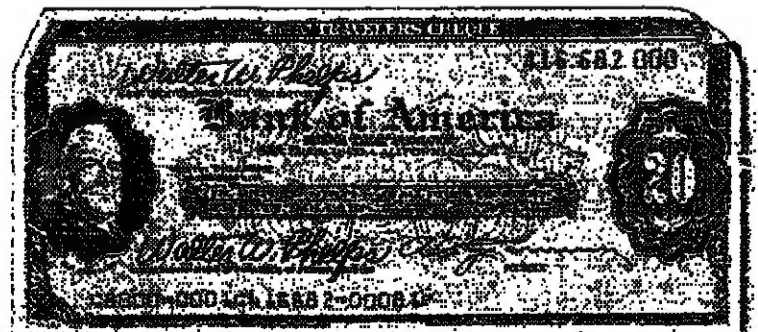
Mr. Matsumura, who died Saturday, was a strong advocate of improved relations between Japan and Communist China and had often visited Peking, where he was highly esteemed.

Immediately after his death, the Tokyo government advised Peking that a Chinese Communist representative for last rites to honor Mr. Matsumura would be welcomed.

Peking's response in sending one of its highest-ranking and most experienced diplomats was taken by observers here today to mean that Mr. Wang has been authorized by his government to engage in conversations with Japanese officials if the occasion arises.



When you travel, carry the world's largest bank with you.



Washington, D. C., is famous the world over. So are Bank of America Travelers Cheques. Sold by leading banks everywhere, they're acceptable as cash around the world. And they're safer than cash to carry. If your cheques are lost or stolen, they're swiftly replaced—by the world's largest bank. Next time you travel, carry the money only you can spend—

BANK OF AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES BY Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association

As Ruling Parties Bicker

Rumors of New Coup Circulate in Bolivia

By Lewis H. Diuguid

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (WF).—As Bolivia's 188th illegitimate government in 150 years seeks to consolidate power amid violent confrontations between students and soldiers, there is already talk of a 189th coup.

Foreign Minister Mario Gutierrez declared in an interview that the new government would reverse what he called "Chubankism" of Bolivia under ousted Gen. Juan Jose Torres, and he pressed resumption of close relations with the United States.

Those who had almost disintegrated under President Torres, Mr. Gutierrez, 52, was sworn in on Sunday by the new president, Col. Hugo Banzer Suarez, whose cabinet is dominated by two political parties that were fervent enemies until they agreed to support the coup.

But even before the cabinet ceremony was over, supporters of the two parties at the meeting broke into fist-fights and called each other thieves.

EDINBURGH

Walton Stars at 25th Festival

By Alan Blyth

EDINBURGH, Aug. 24 (IHT).—In both concert and opera the 25th Edinburgh Festival has got off to a cracking start. The opening program in Usher Hall Sunday night featured the Festival Chorus, which is one of the best in Europe—precise in attack, clear in diction, and full in tone. Sir William Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" was the performance of an evening devoted to British music. Walton's work has reached the stage of being an old friend, whom you greet as though

you had known him for time immemorial. Its exuberant evocation of Babylonian feasting succeeded by Israelite joy at Belshazzar's downfall still holds its power to excite after 40 years, especially in an interpretation as vivid and exhilarating as that given under Alexander Gibson's direction. The single shout "Slain!" cut through the hall like a swath. In the baritone's brilliantly descriptive passages, unaccompanied, John Shirley-Quirk held the house by his urgent delivery.

A new work for the occasion—Thomas Wilson's "Te Deum"—seemed pallid by comparison, an earnest try at finding a new way with an old text, but it is basically conventional and derivative in its musical language. The chorus was a good advocate for this piece too and was well supported by Gibson and his own Scottish National Orchestra.

They seemed less at ease accompanying Yehudi Menuhin in Elgar's Violin Concerto. Their string tone hardly did justice to Elgar's glowing, elegiac themes. Menuhin, on the other hand, is still the most convincing exponent of this score's solo part and in those passages where the composer bares his heart, Menuhin goes along with him. Technicality is not always secure interpretatively he was unruffled.

Teresa Berganza graced the festival's first operatic presentation, Rossini's "Cenerentola" ("Cinderella") borrowed from the Florentine Festival. She shared the evening's honors with producer Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conductor Claudio Abbado, a partnership that gave us a new look "Barber of Seville" at Salzburg a couple of years ago. Ponnelle's own sets are all rococo black and white—one representing the seedy residences of Don Magnifico (father of the ugly sisters and Cinderella), the other more elegant for Prince Ramiro's palace. They are as intricate and detailed as the staging, which presents several of the characters in a new and usually amusing light. For the most part his ideas are as relevant as they are ingenious, but this very ingenuity occasionally drowns poor Cinderella and in this conception the heroine's pathos is missing, as it is in Berganza's portrayal. Once she is dressed up for the ball in her finery, her flawless tone and brilliant execution of coloratura ensure aural satisfaction too.

Luigi Alva can still produce



Peter Diamond, left, director of the Edinburgh Festival, with Alexander Gibson, conductor of Scottish National Orchestra, and violinist Yehudi Menuhin at opening night.

a honeyed tenor tone as Ramiro. Veteran Renato Capecchi, who revels in depicting the dandified Dandini (servant dressed up as master to fox the ugly sisters), compensated for vocal insecurity by his command of opera buffa style; similarly Paolo Montarsolo as Magnifico. Rossini represents the "fairy godmother" element in "Cinderella" by the prince's philosopher-tutor, Aldoro. Ugo

Trama made him into a wily but discreet master-of-ceremonies, seeing to it that Cinderella got from rags to riches. Abbado's musical direction, in a new edition by Alberto Zedda, in clearing away the accumulated cobwebs around Rossini's score, was precise, delicate and frothy. All in all, a glitteringly festive occasion but not always a very heartfelt one.

The rest of the festival looks promising with visits from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Israel Philharmonic, the West Berlin Opera, the Royal Danish Ballet, and many distinguished soloists. There's no specific theme to the festival this year—just an effort to show that, after a quarter of a century, Edinburgh still draws the best from all over the world.

On the Arts Agenda

Stefan Kozinski, 18-year-old composer-musician currently studying at the American Schools of the Arts in Fontainebleau, will give an organ recital Aug. 29 at 8:45 p.m. at Notre Dame in Paris, as part of the summer series of recitals by guest artists at the cathedral. The program includes the G-Minor Fantasy and Fugue of Bach, "Adagio for Organ" by David Kozinski (the soloist's father), "Sonata" by Vincent Persichetti and "Dien Parmi Nous" from Messiaen's "Le Nativité."

The September-October part of the Festival of the Foundation Royaumont opens Sept. 15 with concerts at 5 and 9 p.m. by the pianist Michel Beroff, followed by two concerts at the same hours Sept. 25 by the organist Pierre Cochereau, one concert at 5 p.m. Oct. 3 by the Choral Soloists of

the French Radio-Television under Marcel Couraud, and two concerts Oct. 9 by oboist Maurice Bourgue and pianist Colette Kling. On Oct. 18 and 17, there will be programs at 3, 5 and 9 p.m. dedicated to Igor Stravinsky, included in the program of the Paris Journées de Musique Contemporaine. The program of the two days includes conferences, concerts and films. All events are at the Royaumont Abbey near Asnières-sur-Oise, north of Paris.

The first production in Hamburg of Richard Strauss's "Die Schweigsame Frau" is scheduled for Sept. 19 at the Hamburg State Opera in a staging by Rudolf Steinbock and sets by Eckehard Grubler. Marek Janowski will be the conductor and the cast will be headed by Jeannette Scovotti as Aminta, Kurt Moll as Morosus,

Hermann Winkler as Henry and William Workman as the Barber.

The Royal Shakespeare Company has scheduled what is believed to be the first performance in London since its own time of "The Man of Mode" by Sir George Etherege (1634-51), a pioneer of the Restoration comedy of manners, staged by Terry Hands and designed by Timothy O'Brien. The first performance is Sept. 13 at the Aldwych Theatre.

The company of the Teatro La Fenice of Venice will bring its productions of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" and Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "A Masked Ball" for the 16th Italian Opera Festival at the Théâtre de Beaulieu in Lausanne, Oct. 13-21. There will be two performances of each work.

PARIS THEATER

British Imports to Headline The Fall and Winter Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT).—The theatrical season in Paris follows an established pattern. The playhouses reopen in September with last year's hits. But some of the holdovers will be replaced by new ones before the winter is upon us.

Among the newcomers will be several from abroad, with Paris drawing heavily, as does New York, on the London stage. Peter Nichols' new play, "Forget Me Not Lane," is set at the Gaité-Montparnasse. This is an ironic backward glance at lower-middle-class English life which received good reviews when it opened at the Apollo in London last spring. Whether French audiences will respond to English humor and viewpoint remains to be seen; it is possible that these may have been somewhat altered in the Roy version.

Harold Pinter's first full-length play in eight years, "Old Times," which also looks back on the recent past, is being prepared for French production as is Pinter's revision of James Joyce's "Exiles." The late Joe Orton's first and best play, "Entertaining Mr. Sloan," is also due in Paris. Translators are at work on two comedies by the American Neil Simon, "Plaza Suite" and "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers."

Françoise Sagan has adapted Tennessee Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth" for performance by Savignac Feuille and Bernard Besson. André Berton will direct it at the Théâtre de l'Ancêtre. Pirandello's "Naked" will be revived with Emmanuelle Béart and Claude Dauphin in a production by René Dupuy.

After some hesitation and many conferences, the Ministry of Culture, under Jacques Duhamel, has decided to underwrite the Théâtre National Populaire's deficit of last season and to provide funds for its coming productions. Georges Wilson, whose term as director expires in September, 1972, remains in charge and his program has the minister's approval.

Wilson's schedule includes Brecht's version of Gozzi's "Prince of Turandot" (which Wilson will direct); a translation of Arnold Wesker's play about British military service, "Chips With Everything," and Arrabal's "La Guerre de Mille Ans," directed by Jorge Lavelli. All three will be performed in the main theater at the Palais de Chaillot.

In the Salle Gémier, the TNP's repertoire will consist of "Capitaine Corcoran," translated by the Iranian author, Rezaei, staged by Jean-Pierre Vincent, and Edward Bond's "Saved." There will be guest engagements by the Théâtre de l'Aquarium and the Argentine TSE company.

The Théâtre de la Ville, under the direction of Jean Mercure, will present a revival of Giraudoux's "La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu," Denis For "Tabelle, Trois Caravelles," and "Charlatan," first seen at the Avignon festival this summer, and Camus's dramatization of Dostoevski's "The Possessed."

The Théâtre de l'Est Parisien will offer a new production of "The Merchant of Venice," adapted by Jean Cosmos and directed by Georges Welter. Brecht's "Saint Joan of the Stockyards" and a revival of "The Threepenny Opera."

A new comedy by Jean-Pierre Grety and Pierre Barillet, authors of "Forty Carats" and "Cactus Flower," is due at the Bouffes-Parisiens. The Châtelet, under the direction of Michel Roux, will

open with "Double V," an American musical comedy having its premiere in France.

The Vieux Colombier is introducing a continuous entertainment program. At 8:30 a.m., there will be a show for children; at 2 p.m., a program by chansonniers; at 6:30, dramatic readings of celebrated contemporary poets; at 8:30, La Mamma troupe of Paris will perform; and at 11 p.m., there will be a variety show with Jacques Canetti as master of ceremonies.

As for the returning hits, Françoise Dorin's light comedy about a selfish bachelor's private life, "Un Sale Espion," is back at the Antoine with Guy Fagun replacing Paul Meurisse. "Hair," a hot-weather holiday, enters its third year at the Porte Saint-Martin. Jean Anouilh's latest play, "Ne Réveille Pas Madame," with the original cast headed by François Périer, is at the Comédie des Champs-Élysées, while Anouilh's "Les Poissons Rouges" is again at the Oeuvre. Robert Dhéry's musical comedy set in a Breton port, "Vos Gueules les Moutettes," has returned to the Variétés. The French adaptation of William Douglas Home's "Secretary Bird" (in its fifth year at the London Savoy), with its French title, "Le Canard à l'Orange," and with Jean Poiret and Genevieve Page in the lead roles, is again at the Gymnase. "Pauvre France," from an American source, with Jacques Fabrice as the harassed father of a problem son, is at the Fontaine and "Rose-Marie," the 1924 vintage Broadway operetta, has run all summer at the Henri Varna-Mogador.

Also among the holdovers are two British farces by Alan Ayckbourn: "Du Côté de chez l'Ancêtre" (from his "How the Other Half Loves") at the Madeleine and "Fantouche" (from "Relatively Speaking") at the Daunou. "Oh! Calcutta!" continues its Paris engagement at the Élysée-Montmartre. This is an edited version of the Anglo-American original but it sports a similar distaste for the fig leaf.

'Largest' Minoan Cemetery Found On Eastern Crete

SITIA, Greece, Aug. 24 (AP).—Greek and American archaeologists have found a vast pre-Minoan cemetery, described as the largest ever found on Crete and possibly the only one of its kind in Greece.

The cemetery is expected to shed new light on the Minoan civilization that existed in Crete between 3000 and 1100 B.C. Archaeologists have already cleared some of the graves in the necropolis, found near the coastal town of Sitia in the eastern sector of Crete. They believe they date back to the proto-Minoan period—approximately 4,000 years ago.

Fifty of the graves, according to the curator of the archaeological service of eastern Crete, had been damaged by farmers, but the remainder were found intact. Objects found in them include a lead box containing polished stones, copper daggers, swords, jewelry, tools and about 1,800 vessels of various shapes and designs, and hundreds of skeleton bones. Also found in the graves were two zoomorphic amulets, described as unique.

gave them a good boy, and they made a murderer out of him. Showing how this can happen sometimes, God knows, a legitimate and important dramatic theme today, but Mr. Tabori budgeons his auditors rather than playing to their reason. His cast of young actors yell, both literally and figuratively, so much of the time that the yelling loses its impact and becomes incomprehensible and monotonous. In the long run, this highly commendable effort fails to come off. It will make no new converts to its cause, and it will feed racist prejudices which have about as much to do with reality as the sacred in it does. The play as a whole, shed far more heat than light.

18 Firsts
Eighteen first performances are scheduled for the concerts of International Gaudemus Muzio Week, organized in conjunction with the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation, from Sept. 10 to 27 in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and Maastricht. The final concert will be by the pianist Doris Mays, first-prize winner of the 1971 Gaudemus Competition for Interpreters of Contemporary Music.

Communist China Enters Film in Venice Festival

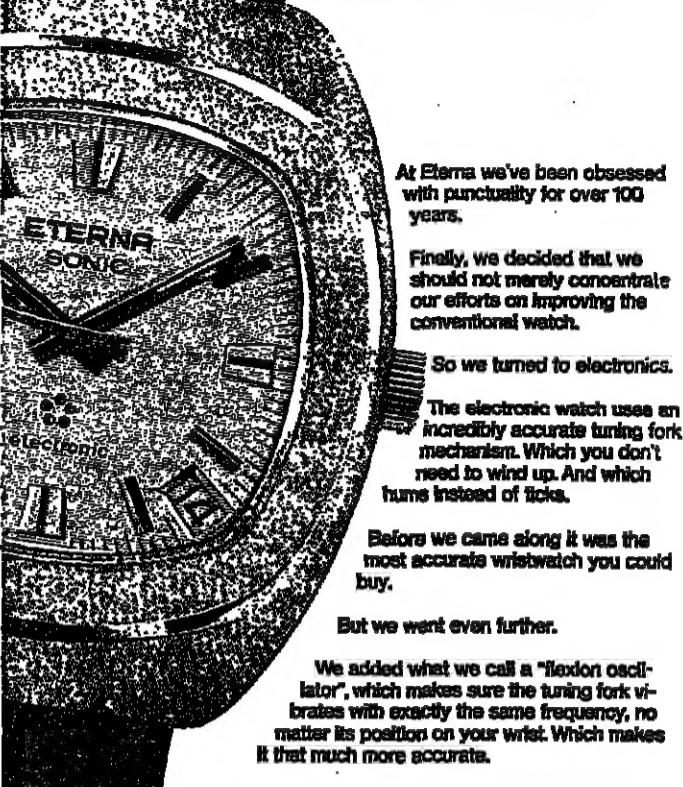
VENICE, Aug. 24 (AP).—Communist China, which recently established diplomatic relations with Italy, is entering the Venice Film Festival.

Officials here said it was the first time the Peking regime had sent work to any Western film festival.

The Chinese movie is entitled "The Red Women's Detachment." It was described as "a battle on a contemporary revolutionary theme."

Forty-one films from 21 countries will be shown at the 32d annual festival, which opens tomorrow.

The Swiss obsession with punctuality: It finally produced the Eterna Sonic



At Eterna we've been obsessed with punctuality for over 100 years.

Finally, we decided that we should not merely concentrate our efforts on improving the conventional watch.

So we turned to electronics.

The electronic watch uses an incredibly accurate tuning fork mechanism. Which you don't need to wind up. And which hums instead of ticks.

Before we came along it was the most accurate wristwatch you could buy.

But we went even further.

We added what we call a "London oscillator," which makes sure the tuning fork vibrates with exactly the same frequency, no matter its position on your wrist. Which makes it that much more accurate.

Our Eterna Sonic will keep the same accurate time day in day out: less than 2 seconds variance a day.

ETERNA SONIC
the ultimate in Swiss Watchmaking

Eterna Ltd. Precision Watch Factory
2540 Grenchen/Switzerland

In the U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc.,
315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.
In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,
Phillips Square 1240, Montreal 111.

Clip and Save this coupon

Charge your Tribune classified ad with your American Express credit card!

By filling out this coupon completely and mailing it to the International Herald Tribune in Paris, your advertising costs will appear on your monthly statement.

1 WRITE OUT YOUR TEXT

(Minimum of two lines. Count 35 letters, symbols or spaces per line. While space above and below is charged extra, abbreviations are not accepted. Include name and address on phone (10-15 lines) or a box number (10 lines).

2 DETERMINE INSERTIONS

4 consecutive times (special price)

Ad to appear _____ times on the following days _____

3 DETERMINE THE PRICE

(\$100 Maximum Order)

4 Consecutive Times _____ \$1.70 per line per day.

1 Time or All Other _____ \$2.25 per line per day.

Bus Service per day _____ \$0.88 Europe, \$3.99 Outside Europe.

Add 25 percent French tax if advertisement originates in France.

4 FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY AND COUNTRY _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD NO. _____ EXPIRATION DATE _____

COMPLETE SIGNATURE _____ PRICE OF AD _____

5 SEND THIS COUPON TO:

Mr. John Shelby
Classified Advertising Manager
International Herald Tribune
21, Rue de Berri,
Paris-8e, France.

Please allow 4-6 days for your ad to appear due to mailing and processing.

call Trib classified

Gloria Swanson to Return to Broadway

By James M. Markham

NEW YORK (IHT).—Gloria Swanson, whose extraordinary 58-year career spans silent films, talkies and the theater, is returning to Broadway next month, after a hiatus of two decades to take the part of the quick-tongued housewife, Mrs. Baker, in "Butterflies Are Free."

Miss Swanson, who will replace Rosemary Murphy in the part on Sept. 7, was on Broadway in 1951 with José Ferrer in "Twentieth Century" and the following year with David Niven in "Nine."

"I said I would never put my foot on the stage after that experience," Miss Swanson said, recalling that on opening night a large stay in her dress popped up between her and Mr. Niven, amusing the audience but somehow precluding the play's non-success.

Miss Swanson admitted that the producers of "Butterflies" had to coax her to return to Broadway. She celebrated her 73d birthday on March 27 while playing Mrs. Baker with the "Butterflies" national company, which she led for seven months.

"But that Mrs. Baker grew and fascinated me," she said. "And it's a much deeper play than one would suspect on seeing it for the first time."

Miss Swanson said she had agreed to do the "Butterflies" road show in the first place "to see America."

"I knew that Americans was not on the East Coast or on the West Coast, but maybe in the middle," she said. "I fell in love with Arkansas."

"I always chose a dressing room on the second floor so that I could run up and down the steps during the performance," Miss Swanson added. "I guess I'm old-fashioned, the iron butterfly."

Enthroned in a very small chair—the furniture in her Fifth Avenue apartment is reduced to the scale of her own height, just over 5 feet—Miss Swanson remembered a more elegant Broadway, that of the 1920s.

"My dear young man," she said, "there was an excitement



Gloria Swanson in her New York apartment.

about everything—you had musicals and you had revues and the George White "Scandals" and Ziegfeld's "Follies," and you had beautiful restaurants and lovely ladies dressed for the occasion, not looking like they were going to a gym. And," she said and paused, "men in their sweatshirts at the opera now!"

Asked if she felt a certain distaste for the ambience of the commercial Broadway of 1971, she replied:

"No, because I go along with change, and this too shall pass, no matter whether it's good or bad. Thank God for change."

Miss Swanson has little use for women's liberation.

"No, no, no—I want a man to know more and I want him to pick up something when I can't," she said. "Physically I want him stronger, mentally I want him stronger."

Yet Miss Swanson—whose

career began as a teen-ager in 1912—conceded that men had an edge in her profession as they get older.

"When you have the thinking of what we call 'producers' in my business," she said, "the first requisite is supposed to be sex appeal, so you have a problem right off the bat because the average American male doesn't think of a woman over a certain age as having any sex whatsoever."

Scandal-Plagued 'Pinkville': More Heat Than Light

By Paul Moor

WESTERLILIN, Aug. 24 (IHT).—George Tabori's play "Pinkville" turned into a scandal long before its European premiere here. Originally the workshop of the municipal Schiller Theater intended to do it during the approaching Berlin Festival, but the West German representative on the festival board pointed out a Zurich newspaper's review of the play's off-Broadway premiere which called it "anti-American."

Tabori takes his title from the Army's code name for all almost anything he might write on the subject anti-American.

Suddenly, after the West German representative's protest, the Schiller Theater, which had earlier presented another Tabori play, "The Camels," suddenly discovered that a conflict of dates would make it impossible for them to do "Pinkville." This

does not mark the first time that the Schiller Theater has displayed that variety of moral courage. After the Berlin wall went up ten years ago, the Schiller Theater's director yielded to threats of violence from right-wing vigilantes and cancelled a scheduled play by Bertolt Brecht, who lived in East Berlin.

Two independent young producers in Berlin decided to put on "Pinkville" themselves, and they put up posters to announce the coming premiere. This touched off the next scandal, for the poster, a striking and original work by Fred W. Berndt, moved one indignant citizen to file charges with the police on religious grounds. The poster bears the legend, in English: "Do it yourself in Pinkville," and consists of various individual parts, which one can cut out and put together to form the crucifixion of Christ.

After all this priceless advance publicity, which has brought the producers long-distance telephone orders from West Germany, "Pinkville" has now opened here, acted by a gifted but non-professional cast of young people from the Max Reinhardt School of Acting and staged by Mr. Tabori himself. In many regards the play itself has a high potential for sensation, Mr. Tabori, for instance, swears that Lieut. Calley himself, after hearing about the scheduled original production and getting hold of a copy, implored Tabori fervently but unsuccessfully to let him play one of the leading roles himself.

Unhappily, Tabori starts out with at least two strikes against

Theater in Germany

him: the early Brecht play "Mann ist Mann," which long ago showed how to turn an ordinary man into a killing machine, and "The Brig," the Living Theater's frightening recreation of the soul-destroying sadism exercised by U.S. Marine Corps non-coms. Since Tabori has taken the same thesis as the Brecht play, since his own play owes much to Brecht in general in the way of technique, and since he put together a successful evening's program several years ago entitled "Brecht on Brecht," one can hardly avoid finding "Pinkville" strongly derivative.

The Living Theater has a well-known ax to grind politically, so one had best approach such works as "The Brig" more as imaginative rather than documentary theater. Entirely credible and convincing documentations of Marine Corps sadism at, for instance, Parris Island and Fort Bragg, such as have appeared in reliable publications in several countries, allow one to come to "Pinkville" with sympathies ready for the author's viewpoint. The kind of sadism those reliable documentations have presented has, viewed from the

sick standpoint of the USMC instructors, a kind of horrible, inhuman logic. The sadism one witnesses in "Pinkville" does not. It lacks the brutal refinement which would lend it credible purpose: its senseless cruelty creates the impression of wish-fulfillment to serve a preconceived thesis.

The production has much in its favor. The performance takes place in the architecturally interesting Trüby Church on the southernmost edge of Berlin in the Rudow section, and the church environment lends all the more impact to a kind of naturalistic dialogue more customarily associated with book camp than with holy places. Mr. Berndt's decor consists almost entirely of extremely imaginative use of great expanses of Marine Corps landing nets, which also enable the play to take off from the ground floor and spread out vertically to two upper levels. The spectators and the rock group which performs Stanley Walden's understated music surround the actors completely.

The printed program prominently quotes the mother of one of Calley's boys at My Lai: "I

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

EXPORT DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1971

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local currencies)

11	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
12	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
13	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
14	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
15	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
16	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
17	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
18	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
19	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
20	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
21	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
22	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
23	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
24	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
25	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
26	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
27	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
28	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
29	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
30	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
31	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
32	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
33	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
34	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
35	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
36	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
37	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
38	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
39	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
40	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
41	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
42	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
43	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
44	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
45	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
46	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
47	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
48	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
49	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
50	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
51	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
52	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
53	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
54	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
55	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
56	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
57	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
58	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
59	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
60	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
61	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
62	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
63	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
64	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
65	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
66	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
67	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
68	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
69	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
70	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
71	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
72	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
73	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
74	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
75	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
76	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
77	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
78	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
79	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
80	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
81	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
82	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
83	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
84	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
85	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
86	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
87	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
88	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
89	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
90	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
91	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
92	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
93	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
94	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
95	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
96	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
97	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
98	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
99	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354
100	25	Keynote	90	7	35	354

[illegible]

2

DIS

for

Solution Department.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD

Please enter my subscription

☐ 3 months ☐

Please print in block letters

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

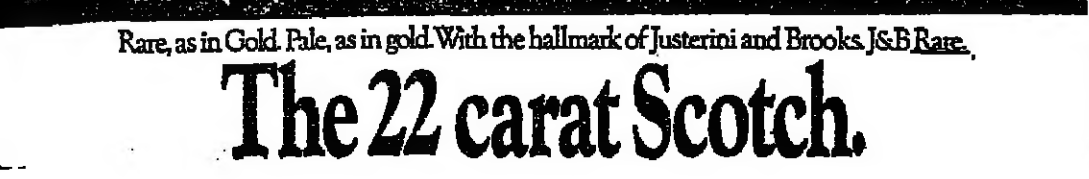
STATE _____

CHECK or money order

Payable by check or

THESE ARE THE

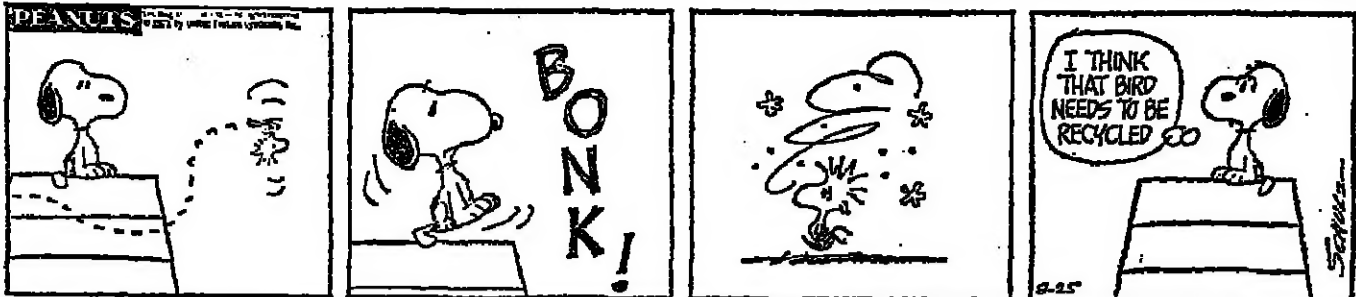
1 year (12 issues)	\$ 8.00
6 months (6 issues)	5.00
3 months (3 issues)	2.50
1 month (1 issue)	1.00
50 copies (5 issues)	5.00
25 copies (2 issues)	2.50
10 copies (1 issue)	1.00
5 copies (1/2 issue)	50c
1 copy (1/12 issue)	10c



THE 22 19 11

The 22 carat Scotch.

PEANUTS



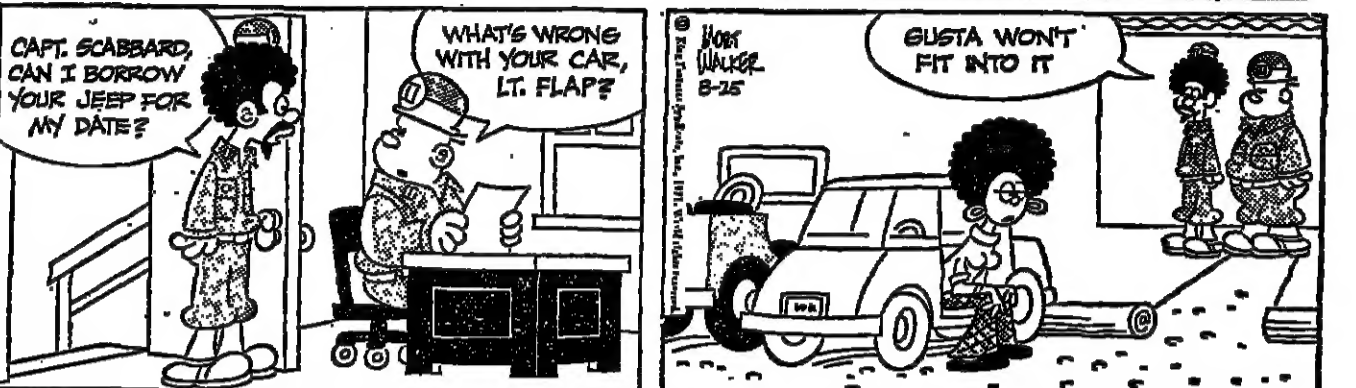
B.C.



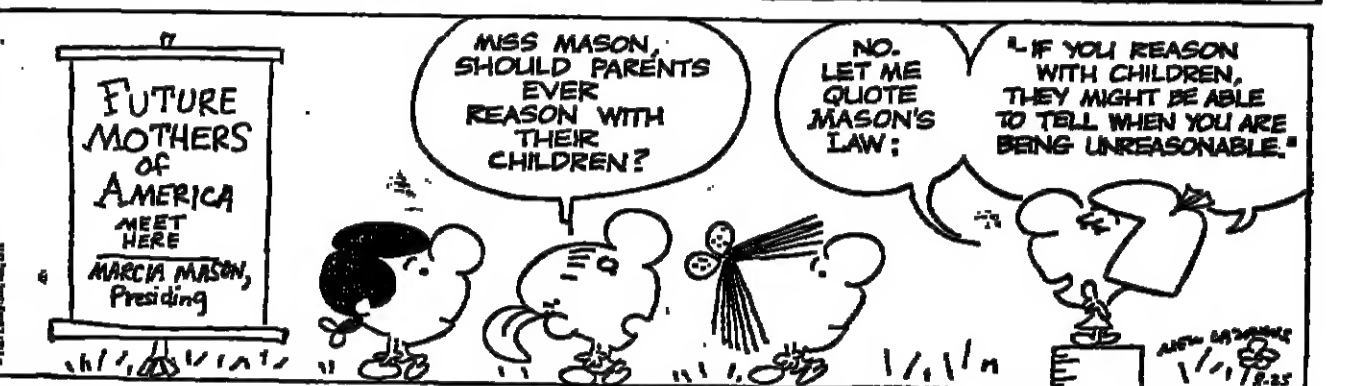
FILABNER



BETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Playoff matches this fall will determine the United States Open Team for the 1972 World Team Olympiad to be played in Miami Beach, and the Dallas Aces, as reigning world champions, are the favorites to earn the honor.

Table with 2 columns: NORTH (D) and SOUTH. It lists card holdings for a bridge hand.

Both sides were vulnerable. North-South: South. West 1-4 Pass 1-4 Pass 2-4 Pass 2-4 Pass 3-NT Pass 3-NT Pass. West led the heart four.

Table with 2 columns: POET CLUBS and HARP. It lists names and titles for a crossword puzzle.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GO AHEAD AND EAT IT, JOEY. THOSE AREN'T YOUR REAL TEETH ANYWAY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Word puzzle grid with letters and instructions to unscramble the words CUNDE, IRROG, DIRTOR, and PAMUKE.

Yesterday's Jumble: FATAL QUAKE PYTHON MYOPIC. Answer: Many times, five would be half this! -"OF-TEN"

BOOKS

JOURNEY TO HEARTBREAK

The Crucible Years of Bernard Shaw, 1914-18

By Stanley Weintraub. Weybright and Talley. 368 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH he has concentrated on only four years of Shaw's life, Stanley Weintraub has revealed a complete man. I do not believe that any book within the same compass could show so much of Shaw's character, the play of his mind, his multifaceted interests, his relentless and unending labors for literature, for Fabianism, for good works, for mankind itself.

It was an existence that can only make us stand mute in jealousy because it was one lived to the utmost. And it is an odd thing, because this study makes us realize that Shaw was able to live at such a pitch precisely because he did not compartmentalize his life. He reached always with the fullness of his being: whether he was framing his anti-war pamphlet "Common Sense About the War," planning in his mind the great plays "Heartbreak House" and "Back to Methuselah," getting off one of his frequent letters on public matters, accompanying himself on the piano as he sang through the complete "Walkure," sitting quietly while a woman friend, whose marriage had just gone on the rocks, poured out her heart to him, consoling others whose sons and loved ones had been killed in the war, counseling those putting on his plays, beligerently guarding his rights as an author.

His conceits and egotism were enormous, but his sympathy and tact in personal matters beyond reproach. The number of his private charities has surely never been counted. Often he did more than give money. He reviewed the books of the needy and enhanced their standing. Though fierce in debate, his arguments never extended to the person. His sturdiest opponents, the Chestertons, Bell, E.O. Wells, were his buoyant friends. He suffered the heaving of frauds such as Frank Harris patiently if not gladly. The words he used to introduce Beatrice Webb to a lecture audience or those he wrote to Ellen Terry were so courteous, so gracious that they became in the mind the essence of civilized living. Shaw not only was a great man; he acted as one.

But "Journey to Heartbreak" is not, at this late date, a bore. To George Bernard Shaw, the book has a larger purpose: to expose, by a classic example, the interaction of the artist and society in a time of crisis. For although Shaw appears in these pages jaunty and assured, the general climate in those years and some of the specific events were far from friendly. Those years were a severe test to his spirit. For the longest time he stood among the lonely few opposing the jingoistic tirades of the day. Then slowly, as the terrible bloodletting continued, and reflection and sober evaluation began to replace patriotic fervor, more and more Englishmen began to take critical positions on the war.

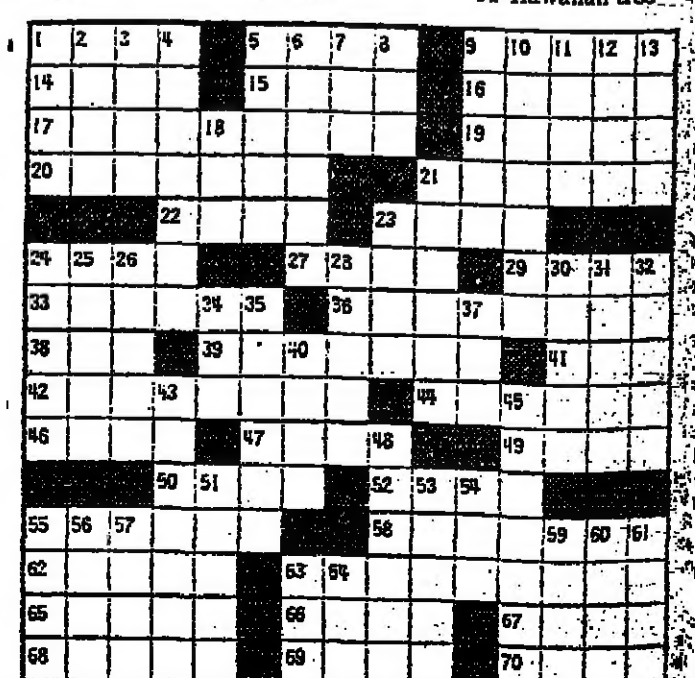
It is a book to give heart to the timid, hope to everyone who feels it is useless to speak up against the state. There is no substitute for individual responsibility. Shaw liked to think of himself as a prophet. But in the years from 1914 to 1918 he was more both a teacher and an example.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

Table with 2 columns: ACROSS and DOWN. It lists crossword puzzle clues.



Handwritten text in a box: "مکذا من يرحل"

Napoles Batters Josselin

Champion Stops Frenchman in 5th

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—World welterweight champion Jose Napoles of Mexico knocked out Jean Josselin of France in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round, non-title bout last night at The Forum.

In another bout, world bantamweight champion Robin Olivares of Mexico, who was floored in the third round, came back to win a 10-round bout against a Cuban-born titleholder. Napoles, who weighed 152 3/4 pounds, fought with the 157 1/4-pound Frenchman for four rounds before putting him away at 1:15 of the fifth.

The Cuban-born titleholder, who had won three quick lefts to the head to drop his opponent, Josselin lay on his back and gave up. Napoles' victory was a 10-round, non-title bout.

In the second round, Napoles landed a right hand on Josselin's head and caused him to bleed. Napoles then started a bloodbath for the Frenchman.

The champion reopened the fight in the third as he landed combinations to the head. Josselin, who was bleeding from the nose, was knocked out in the fifth round.

He took to the jaw. Napoles surprised Olivares in the first round with a hard left hook to the jaw that sent the champion down. He got to his feet at the count of six and took the victory by a wide margin.

The Raptures of the Underwater World

By Robert Lipyte

HAY SHORE, N.Y., Aug. 24 (UPI)—"Man can drop down a submarine, float back up again, and come through a canyon, merely labeling and labeling, by labeling his feet a little bit," said a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York. Inspired by a comic book character called "The Underwater World," he began to dive. He was a man who was diving with a shark. He was a man who was diving with a shark.



SOFT UNDERBELLY—World welterweight champion Jose Napoles of Mexico (left) pounds Frenchman Jean Josselin en route to 5th-round knockout victory at Inglewood, Calif.

Quarterback Carter Leads NFL Bengals Past Steelers

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24 (AP)—Cincinnati scored four of the first five times it had the ball last night and the Bengal defense held off a Pittsburgh Steelers rally for a 20-13 National Football League exhibition-game victory.

Virgil Carter, who led the Bengals to the Central Division title last year, engineered Cincinnati's

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Bridgetown, Barbados, the United States beat Barbados, 3-1, in a qualifying match for the 1974 Olympic at Munich.

At Genoa, Benfica of Portugal beat Genoa, 3-1, in an exhibition game. Benfica scored the winning goal in the 84th minute. Jorge opened the scoring for Benfica and Corradi had tied it up.

At Mexico City, the East German national team tied Loma of Mexico, 1-1, on the last game of the Mexican tour.

NCAA Censures Notre Dame

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association said yesterday it had censured Notre Dame University for administration of its program of financial aid to student-athletes.

The NCAA said the action was taken at the infractions committee meeting in San Francisco that ended Saturday. It was announced yesterday after notification of Notre Dame officials.

The resolution of censure said a form offering aid to student-athletes issued by the head football coach places administration of the aid in the hands of coaches rather than the university's regular scholarship awards authority.

The resolution called upon the university immediately to halt management of the funds through coaches.

At South Bend, Ind., Ed (Moose) Krause, athletic director for the Irish, said, "I am disappointed that the NCAA has seen fit to reprimand the University of Notre Dame for the use of a letter-of-intent form which has been commonly used by coach Ara Parseghian for six years with the full approval of the athletic department."

The department has felt and

The department has felt and

Oliver Heads Hit Parade Pirates Stop Plunge With Sweep of Braves

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—"I feel this team's been waiting on me to break loose," said Pittsburgh outfielder Al Oliver, who says his inability to hit with men on base was a major factor in the Pirates' August slump.

"When I hit my first home run, I said this might be my big breakthrough," he said. "Now I've just got to keep my confidence up and my temper down."

Oliver broke loose with a barrage of hits last night as the Pirates snapped a three-game losing streak and swept a two-night doubleheader from the Atlanta Braves, 4-3 and 15-4, at Atlanta.

He merely warmed up in the opener, getting only a single off knuckleballer Phil Niekro. In the nightcap, Oliver laced five hits off a trio of Braves hurlers—his eighth and ninth home runs of the year, a triple and two singles. He drove in five runs.

"That was my best night ever in pro ball, including the minor leagues," he said. "I hope tonight is just a start. It would be a big thing for this club. If we stay healthy, we'll be the team to beat."

Despite having won only 11 of its last 30 games, Pittsburgh has a five-game edge over Chicago in the National League East with less than six weeks remaining in the season.

"We haven't hit and when we don't hit, we're in trouble," said manager Danny Murtagh.

Besides Oliver's round-trippers, the Pirates got home-run power from Roberto Clemente and Bob Robertson, whose 25th of the year was a 425-foot, three-run blast into the center-field seats.

Pittsburgh needed three unearned runs and another superb relief performance by Dave Ghisli to win the opener.

The unearned runs came in the sixth when, after two were out, the Pirates got two runners aboard on a walk and an error.

A Tired Laver Won't Compete At Forest Hills

Giant's Johnson Shelved

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Ron Johnson, the only player to rush for 1,000 yards in a season for the New York Giants, will miss the 1971 opener against Green Bay on Sept. 19, the club announced today.

Johnson is suffering from a Charley-horse-and-will-have-the fluid drained from under the thigh bone of his right leg tomorrow.

Laver says he is tired and feels he shouldn't compete at Forest Hills with his game not up to par.

Seeds Lose

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 24 (AP)—Three seeded men's tennis players were knocked out of competition yesterday in the opening round of the Eastern Grass Courts tennis championships.

Fourth-seeded Roger Taylor of Britain lost to Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-4, 7-6; eighth-seeded Bob Mand of South Africa was beaten by Eugene Scott, of the United States, 7-6, 6-3, and fifth-seeded Nicki Pilic of Yugoslavia lost to Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 6-4, 6-2.

Seeds Lose

Seeds Lose

Oliver Heads Hit Parade Pirates Stop Plunge With Sweep of Braves

Manny Sanguillen slashed a triple down the right-field line and then scored the deciding run on a passed ball.

Ghisl closed the door on an Atlanta rally in the seventh as he retired the seven batters he faced and recorded his 25th save, giving Steve Blass his 12th victory.

Hank Aaron hit his 36th homer of the year and 628th lifetime. It also lifted him into third place in the all-time total-bases list with 5,884, passing Ty Cobb.

Giants 5, Mets 4

Bobby Bonds drove in two runs with his 24th homer of the season and a double and Jerry Johnson pitched 2 2/3 innings of scoreless relief as San Francisco edged New York, 5-4, at New York.

Phillies 5, Padres 1

Rick Wise picked up his 13th victory in 23 decisions with a four-hitter as Philadelphia beat San Diego, 3-1, at Philadelphia.

Cardinals 2, Astros 2

Bob Gibson stroked a two-out, bases-loaded single in the eighth to drive in the deciding run in a 3-2 road triumph for St. Louis over Houston. Gibson, who had struck out in three previous times at bat, won his 12th game against 11 defeats.

Expos 12, Dodgers 6

Rusty Staub drove in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a sacrifice fly. Boots Day knocked in four runs with a homer and a double as Montreal routed Los Angeles, 12-6, at Jarry Park for its eighth straight triumph, a club record.

Tigers 4, Twins 2

In the American League, Les Cain struck out 13 batters, the most in his career, in pitching Detroit to a 4-2 home victory over Minnesota. Cain won his sixth game in 14 decisions and posted his first victory since June 17.

Kuhn Allows A's, Orioles to Print Series Tickets

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles and the Oakland Athletics got the go-ahead yesterday from baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn to print tickets for the 1971 World Series at 1970 prices.

Kuhn said that the ticket prices were established at a meeting during the All-Star break in July and had no bearing on President Nixon's wage and price freeze put into effect last week.

The best-of-five series for the American and National League championships will open Oct. 2. In the home park of the American League Eastern Division winner and the National League Western Division winner. Should Oakland win the American League West and the San Francisco Giants win the National League West, Oct. 4 would be a travel day.

The World Series is scheduled to open Oct. 9 in the home park of the American League champion, with Oct. 11 and Oct. 15 being travel days for the best-of-seven series.

Major League Standings

Major League Standings

A Congenial Castro Chats With U.S. Team, Newsmen

By Neil Amdur

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (NYT)—Fidel Castro would not leave. He seemed too consumed with Cuban's latest sports triumph, a thrilling victory over the United States men's volleyball team for a berth to the 1972 Olympics.

"I did not want to come because I thought it might put more pressure on you," Castro told Rudy Suwara, the captain of the U.S. team, on the floor of the Coliseum. "But I could not stay home."

To the chagrin of Cuban security personnel, the bearded premier lingered in the arena for nearly two hours after the game, chatting informally with the large contingent of foreign newsmen, signing autographs, posing for pictures, and even sipping a volleyball official with a Cuban sports official.

Castro seemed relaxed and proud over the Cuban triumph, which artistically resembled Green Bay's first Super Bowl victory over Kansas City.

"We just weren't strong enough," Suwara, the 29-year-old Californian and spokesman for the team, said. "We knew where they were going. They show you the ball and just continue coming after you."

The U.S. team won the first game from the Cubans, 15-8, and temporarily tempered the enthusiasm of the capacity crowd, which was announced as 16,500.

But like the Focker dynasty in pro football, the Cubans methodically continued their power tactics on offense and their blocking acrobatics on defense and swept the next three games, in the best-of-five-playoffs, 15-10, 15-8, 15-8, in a firm, fair display worthy of international recognition.

Castro accepted the victory like many of the spectators, with a sense of quiet pride. The U.S. team could not have asked for a more gracious reception from the fans, considering the normal attachment one associates with home-team allegiance.

The Top 5

"I think the Cubans are going to be one of the best teams in the world in the next few years," Suwara said in tribute. "I think they might even crack the top five at Munich."

Castro also seemed delighted with the latest display of Cuban sports muscle, which has materialized in the last month with successes at the Pan American Games and again in this round-robin playoff for the berth to Munich.

Castro would be interested in a reciprocal volleyball arrangement.

Walle, unpainted for years, were covered with pictures, photos which probably had not been moved from the day they were placed 40 years ago. Two photos of a nude man were so perfect in form that they seemed statuesque.

From out of the hallway appeared a slight man in pajamas, his face familiar from the pictures, but his form obviously extended by age.

Such Precision

He put out his hand and revealed long, lean fingers, bunched that once flinched punches with such precision that some writers of his times were willing to call him "the world's greatest boxer."

He smiled as his son rushed to the center of the room with two scrapbooks, books that were falling apart, but which seemed to contain each precious moment of the past. Luis turned a page to one of the dozens of clippings from the fight that endeared his father to boxing fans throughout the world, the lightweight match with Al Singer.

"Al Singer was the idol of the Jewish fans," The Kid said. "I was the Spanish idol. They had never taken little men into the stadium before. We got into the stadium and gave them a good show."

Good show is an understatement. The following excerpt, from a story written by Ed Sullivan in The New York Evening Graphic, reveals the stature of the fight:

The Chocolate Kid, Grown Old, Lives in Museum of Memories

"Pugilistic ghosts of the great black champions... peered out of the murky darkness that shrouded Coogan's Bluff last night and cheered Kid Chocolate, long, lean Cuban stick of licorice, to victory in a fight... (during which) 50,000 fans were whipped into a wild holocaust of emotion."

Ed Sullivan in The New York Evening Graphic.

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (NYT)—In other years, people would drive past the house, point proudly to the push setting with the 1939 black Packard in the driveway and say, "Here is where The Kid lives. Here is the home of the champion."

Today, however, all that seemed preserved from the architectural dream of Cristobal Diaz were the tall, stately cypress trees. Little boys frolicked in the nude in driveways that once housed large limousines, people stared from second-floor windows at passersby, and crowds gathered at the sight of a 1959 black Lincoln Continental in front of 1508 48th Street.

Luis Eligio Sardinias answered a knock at the door, his dark, deep eyes filled with doubt. Yes, he said, his father was home. One moment, please.

A slight breeze from the trees gently opened the door, revealing a magnificent museum of memorabilia.

Walle, unpainted for years, were covered with pictures, photos which probably had not been moved from the day they were placed 40 years ago. Two photos of a nude man were so perfect in form that they seemed statuesque.

From out of the hallway appeared a slight man in pajamas, his face familiar from the pictures, but his form obviously extended by age.

Such Precision

He put out his hand and revealed long, lean fingers, bunched that once flinched punches with such precision that some writers of his times were willing to call him "the world's greatest boxer."

He smiled as his son rushed to the center of the room with two scrapbooks, books that were falling apart, but which seemed to contain each precious moment of the past. Luis turned a page to one of the dozens of clippings from the fight that endeared his father to boxing fans throughout the world, the lightweight match with Al Singer.

"Al Singer was the idol of the Jewish fans," The Kid said. "I was the Spanish idol. They had never taken little men into the stadium before. We got into the stadium and gave them a good show."

Good show is an understatement. The following excerpt, from a story written by Ed Sullivan in The New York Evening Graphic, reveals the stature of the fight:

"Pugilistic ghosts of the great black champions of the prize ring, from Pete Jackson, the peerless, to George Dixon, affectionately known as 'Little Chocolate,' peered out of the murky darkness that shrouded Coogan's Bluff last night and cheered Kid Chocolate, long, lean Cuban stick of licorice, to victory in a fight that throbbed with action of such blazing hue in the 11th and 12th rounds that 50,000 fans were whipped into a wild holocaust of emotion."

Kid Chocolate, 61 years old, smiled fondly, and age suddenly disappeared from his face. There he was, walking briskly on Broadway and 47th Street, in that amazing white suit, hounded by autograph seekers shouting, "Bey, Kid, sign this for my little boy, will you?"

Kid Chocolate graced more than \$500,000 in his professional boxing career. From the memorable brawl with Al Singer in the Polo Grounds, which he won, he sent home \$50,000 to his mother, more than enough for a payment on a house.

One More Time

One More Time

One More Time

EVERY WEDNESDAY

the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY

IS DRAWN

FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

